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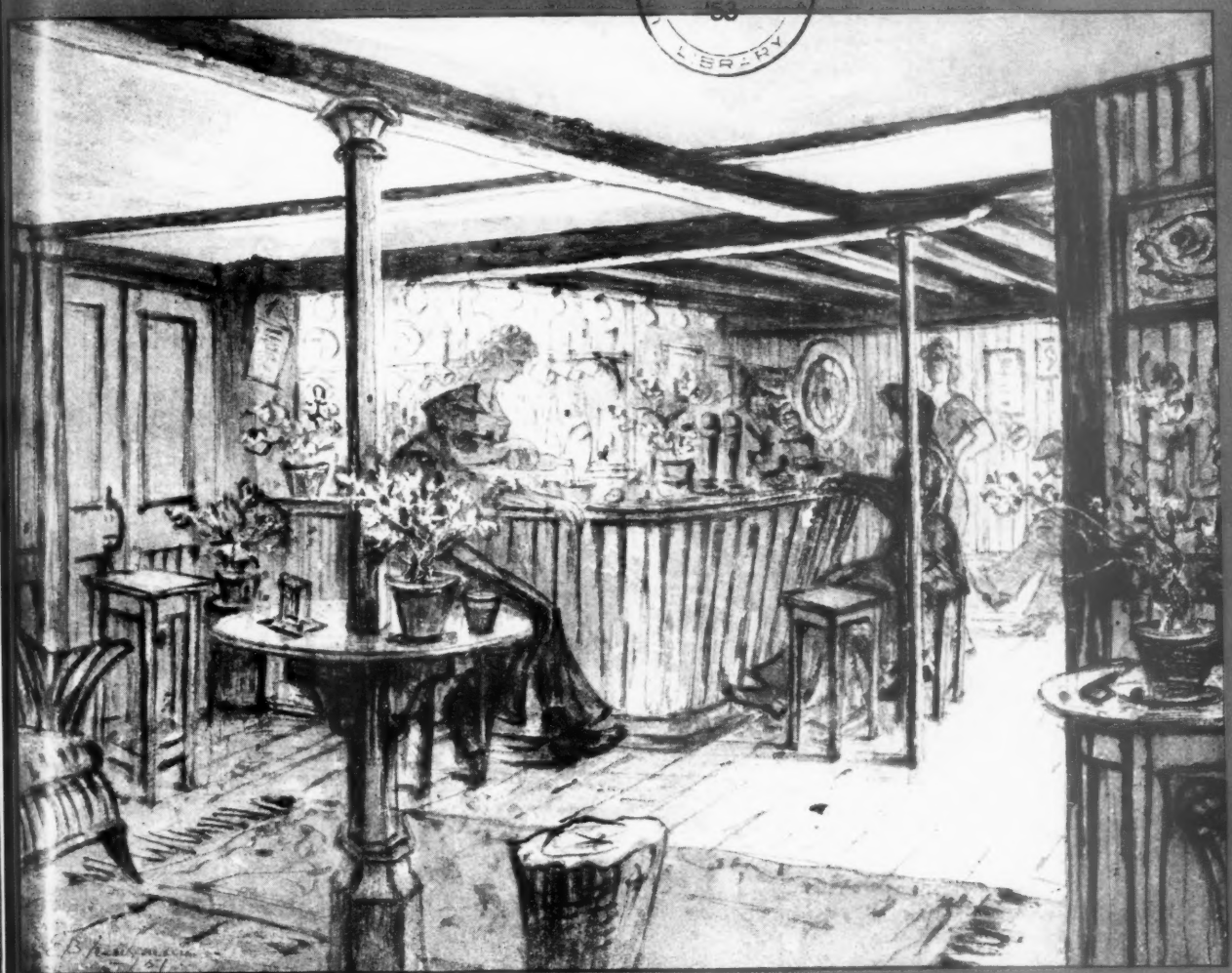

The Three Colts' at Sandwich. From a drawing by E. B. Musman [F]

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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JULY 1953

349 Council Election Results
351 Editorial
353 Sullivan and the Skyscraper—Professor Henry Russell Hitchcock
361 The Modular Society—Mark Hartland Thomas, O.B.E.
362 British Architects' Conference, Folkestone and Canterbury. Inaugural Meeting and President's Address, Summary of discussion at Second Meeting, and Speeches at the Dinner. Some Old Buildings in Kent
371 Presentation of Housing Medals and Diplomas. Illustrated
378 The Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects
379 Review of Construction and Materials
381 Practice Notes
382 Correspondence
383 Book Reviews
384 Membership Lists
389 Notes from the Minutes of the Council
390 Notes and Notices
392 Members' Column

Council Election Results

Report to the Chairman of the General Meeting, Tuesday 23 June 1953

The Scrutineers appointed to count the votes for the election of the Council for the Session 1953–54 *beg to report as follows:*

4,321 *valid envelopes were received—*771 *from Fellows,* 2,989 *from Associates, and* 561 *from Licentiates.*

In addition 55 *envelopes were received which were invalid* (3 *unsigned,* 27 *unstamped,* 25 *too late*).

The result of the election is as follows:

COUNCIL 1953–54

President

HOWARD ROBERTSON (unopposed)

Past Presidents

ANDREW GRAHAM HENDERSON (Glasgow) (unopposed)
SIR PERCY EDWARD THOMAS (Cardiff) (unopposed)

Members of Council

Elected		*Votes*
1.	CHARLES HERBERT ASLIN	1,928
2.	PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM HOLFORD	1,854
3.	DR. JOHN LESLIE MARTIN	1,518
4.	RALPH TUBBS	1,509
5.	ALWYN GWILYM SHEPPARD FIDLER	1,317
6.	RODERICK EUSTACE ENTHOVEN	1,068

Not Elected		*Votes*
7.	DENIS CLARKE HALL	1,035
8.	HAROLD CONOLLY	1,003
9.	PROFESSOR GORDON STEPHENSON	995
10.	THOMAS CECIL HOWITT	957
11.	DR. RONALD BRADBURY	948
12.	SIDNEY HAROLD LOWETH	825
13.	PROFESSOR JOSEPH STANLEY ALLEN	801
14.	HOWARD VICARS LOBB	754
15.	STANLEY WAYMAN MILBURN	636
16.	VICTOR BAIN	569
17.	GEORGE FAIRWEATHER	532
18.	LIEUT.-COLONEL ERIC COLE	508
19.	LIEUT.-COL. HENRY PHILIP L. CART DE LAFONTAINE	503
20.	FRED ALLARD CHARLES MAUNDER	477
21.	EDMUND DOUGLASS JEFFERISS MATHEWS	473
22.	JOHN HOLLIDAY HAUGHAN	465
23.	DONALD HANKS MCMORRAN	459
24.	NORVAL ROWALLAN PAXTON	457
25.	ALEXANDER ROBERT FORDYCE ANDERSON	432
26.	THOMAS EUGENE NORTH	430
27.	ERIC ALFRED LYONS	375
28.	WALTER WILLIAM FISK	294
29.	TOM WILLIAM HAIRD	286
30.	ARTHUR BAILEY	241
31.	DAVID CYNDDYLAN HUGHES JENKIN	238

4,307 Voting Papers were received of which 10 were invalid.

Associate Members of Council

Elected		*Votes*
1.	ROBERT HOGG MATTHEW	2,169
2.	PETER FAULKNER SHEPHEARD	2,155
3.	GEORGE GRENFELL BAINES	1,761
4.	PERCY EDWIN ALAN JOHNSON-MARSHALL	1,582
5.	RICHARD ALFRED HARDWICK LIVETT	1,398

Not Elected		*Votes*
6.	WILLIAM ALEXANDER ALLEN	1,395
7.	SIDNEY EDWARD THOMAS CUSDIN	1,050
8.	MICHAEL ARTHUR JAMES FAREY	965
9.	HERBERT JOHN WHITFIELD LEWIS	867
10.	PHILIP ROY MIDDLETON	795
11.	CHARLES H. PIKE	780
12.	HAROLD BRUCE ALLSOPP	744
13.	ANTHONY DREW EDWARDS	689
14.	LEONARD ROWLAND STEDMAN	685
15.	JOHN STEPHEN LACEY	541
16.	HAMISH EDGAR DONALD ADAMSON	456

4,226 Voting Papers were received of which 14 were invalid.

Licentiate Member of Council

Elected		*Votes*
1.	BERNARD HUGH COX	1,004

Not Elected	*Votes*
2. SIDNEY LUNN WHITEHOUSE	661
3. CHARLES OLIVER	660
4. ALLAN WILLIAM VINCENT	375
5. LIONEL FREDERICK VANSTONE	332
6. DUDLEY WATKIN JOEL	318

3,370 Voting Papers were received of which 20 were invalid.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland

(1) *Six Representatives from the Northern Province of England*

CHARLES ALFRED HARDING [F] (Northern Architectural Association)
GILBERT BURDETT HOWCROFT [F] (Manchester Society of Architects)
FRANCIS JAMES MASSEY ORMROD [F] (Liverpool Architectural Society)
ALLANSON HICK [F] (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society)
NOEL PYMAN [F] (West Yorkshire Society of Architects)
STANLEY ELDEN MINNS [L] (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors)

(2) *Five Representatives from the Midland Province of England*

CECIL ERNEST MILLARD FILLMORE [F] (Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association)
CLEMENT COPELAND OGDEN [F] (Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects)
KENNETH ALAN MILNER [L] (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects)
FREDERICK HAMER CROSSLEY [F] (Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Society of Architects)
ROBERT OWEN BOND [F] (East Anglian Society of Architects)

(3) *Six Representatives from the Southern Province of England*

EDWARD NARRACOTT [F] (Devon and Cornwall Society of Architects)
ROBERT JAMES POTTER [F] (Wessex Federal Society of Architects)
DAVID BOOTH [F] (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association)
GORDON SUTCLIFFE [A] (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association)
REGINALD JOHN PAGE [F] (Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects)
One representative to be nominated by the South-Eastern Society of Architects

(4) *Four Representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland nominated by the Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland*

THOMAS SMITH CORDINER [F] (Glasgow)
LESLIE GRAHAME MACDOUGALL [F] (Edinburgh)
WILLIAM MCCREA [F] (Glasgow)
THOMAS WALLER MARWICK [F] (Edinburgh)

(5) *One Representative of Allied Societies in Wales*

LAWFORD RAYMOND GOWER [F] (South Wales Institute of Architects)

(6) *Two Representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland*

FRANCIS MCARDLE [F] (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland)
One representative to be nominated by the Royal Society of Ulster Architects

Representatives of Societies in Alliance with the Royal Institute Overseas

One representative to be nominated by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
LEO SYLVESTER SULLIVAN [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom)
ROBERT SNOWDEN DEMAINE [F] (The Royal Australian Institute of Architects)
ANDREW GRAHAM HENDERSON [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom)
JACK IAN KING [A] (The New Zealand Institute of Architects)
REGINALD HAROLD UREN [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom)
JOHN NORRIS COWIN [A] (The Institute of South African Architects)
MICHAEL WATERHOUSE [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom)
JOHN BERCHMANS FERNANDES [A] (The Indian Institute of Architects)
STUART BENTLEY [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom)

Representative of the Architectural Association (London)

BRYAN PERCY WESTWOOD [F]

Representative of the Association of Building Technicians

KENNETH JOHN CAMPBELL [A]

Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education

ANTHONY MERLOTT CHITTY [F]

Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee

DENIS POULTON [F]

Two Representatives of the R.I.B.A. Salaried and Official Architects' Committee

To be nominated.

Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies' Conference

PHILIP GARLAND FAIRHURST [F] (Manchester)

Election of Two Honorary Auditors

ROBERT OSWALD FOSTER [F]
EDWARD DOUGLAS LYONS [A]

Scrutineers

ERNEST G. ALLEN [F], *Chairman*

JAMES C. KENNEDY [A]	M. C. GRAY [A]
C. M. VINE [A]	L. ISRAEL [A]
CHARLES SYKES [F]	D. MURRAY EVANS [A]
NORMAN RIX [A]	E. TOM SARGENT [A]
F. L. HYETT [L]	D. S. PEARCE [A]
G. PEARSON [A]	THOMAS SIBTHORP [F]
F. STEVEN ALEXANDER [A]	S. A. HURDEN [F]
F. R. BOTTLE [A]	ARTHUR J. NORCLIFFE [A]
W. A. SHERRINGTON [F]	FRANCIS KERR [A]
SIDNEY H. FISK [A]	JOHN J. ADAMS [A]
RONALD HARDY [A]	JOHN A. WHITTAKER [L]

R.I.B.A. Officers 1953–54

At the meeting of the Council held on 7 July, Mr. C. H. Aslin, C.B.E. (Hertford), Mr. E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, O.B.E. (London), and Mr. S. Rowland Pierce (London), were appointed Vice-Presidents. Mr. P. G. Fairhurst, M.A. (Manchester), Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference, is also a Vice-President. Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross, M.A. (London), was re-appointed Hon. Secretary and Mr. Thomas E. Scott, C.B.E. (London), was re-appointed Hon. Treasurer.

The Loyal Address

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

Home Office, Whitehall, 16 June, 1953.

Sir,

I have had the honour to lay before The Queen the Loyal and Dutiful Address of the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation, and I have it in Command from The Queen to convey to you Her Majesty's warm thanks for the expressions of loyalty and devotion which it contains.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

David Maxwell Fyfe.

The President,
Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Conference

The law of averages was certain to provide a wet Conference sooner or later. For many years fine weather, except for an occasional shower, has been a constant in the Conference equation. This year, starting cloudlessly, the sky darkened while the first meeting was being held in the Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral and rain continued to pour down ceaselessly until the Saturday morning when most members went home. Nevertheless, the Conference was generally voted a success, except perhaps the garden party in St. Augustine's College where members had to take tea in the dining-hall and crypt and the band played unheard in the library porch. The Cathedral service, taken by the Dean and at which the President read the lesson, was moving and memorable.

The efforts to expand the Conference's scope and make it more lively than in the past were not without effect. At both discussions, when the President had to call 'time', there were still queues of would-be speakers anxious to give their views on a quite astonishing variety of subjects which somehow or other came under the heading of 'schools'. Contrary to expectations the 'secret session', of which we give the official summarised report in this JOURNAL, did not produce fireworks.

The official and unofficial functions were most enjoyable. The Leas Cliff Hall provides variety in level and interest so that one could dance, watch the cabaret, studiously examine full-size examples of prefabricated construction and an excellent exhibition of the work of the S.E.S.A. architects, lean on a railing and look at the sea or merely take various forms of refreshment.

The Conference dinner was held appropriately in a large new school, the Simon Langton Girls' School at Canterbury, where the President and Mrs. Robertson received guests in the gymnasium, the dinner being held in the school hall—and an excellent dinner it proved to be, even though the last speech ended at midnight.

The tours organisers could hardly go wrong with such a wealth of buildings, new and old, to visit in the south-east corner of England and they took the fullest advantage of their opportunities.

It is a pleasure as well as a duty to acknowledge the great efforts of the S.E.S.A. architects, many of whom worked on more than one committee—and it should be noted that we use the word 'worked' instead of 'sat'. First, the President of the South Eastern Society of Architects, Mr. R. W. Paine [*F*], was the driving force behind the Conference and his activities covered everything and extended over many months. The Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. I. Clay [*A*], was convener of the Reception, Dinner and Garden Party sub-committee, Mr. L. H. Wilson, O.B.E. [*A*], convener of the Exhibitions sub-committee, Mr. K. Waite [*A*] was responsible for accommodation, Mr. R. M. V. Messenger [*A*] for the tours and Mr. L. R. Barlow [*A*] for publicity. The editor of the charming handbook was Mr. R. W. Paine and, we suspect, the principal author. Then Mr. J. E. Jackson [*A*], Hon. Secretary of the S.E.S.A., was the central co-ordinator of everything. Finally, there were the many other willing workers who devoted time and energy to making the Conference the success it was.

In a house at Gavea by Olavo Redig de Campos

Brazilian Architecture Exhibition at the Building Centre

Most British architects have some sort of vague impression that surprising things have been happening in Brazilian architecture. Exactly what has happened is well shown at an exhibition at the Building Centre which was opened by H.E. the Brazilian Ambassador on 8 July. Here we learn the full story, and an astonishing story it is. A non-industrial country has blossomed out into a vigorous modern architecture which, although it seems to have followed from a visit of Le Corbusier in 1936, has strong national and climatic characteristics that are entirely its own. Brazil does not produce steel, so its striking skyscrapers are in reinforced concrete. Nearness to the equator causes the north façades to be covered with elegantly-detailed brise-soleils. But beyond these basic features there is a wealth of original thought of which we show but one example in the illustration above; there is a refreshing absence of modernist drawing-board clichés. Moreover the modern outlook seems to be universally accepted and the examples of it do not have to be hunted out by the visitor; they are transforming the centres of cities like Rio.

R.I.B.A. Range of Paint Colours for Buildings

The Council have approved in principle the recommendations made by an *ad hoc* committee in which, with the co-operation of the Paint Industry Colour Ranges Committee, a range of 101 colours has been prepared. These colours are referenced according to the Munsell system and the range is to be known as *The R.I.B.A. Range of Paint Colours for Buildings*. It is hoped that the range will go some way in reducing the number of paint colours which have normally to be stocked by the industry, and thereby also reduce the overheads of manufacturers, while providing architects with a basic palette. The range includes many colours in regular use by Government departments and other bodies. A summary of the Committee's report will appear in the JOURNAL.

The A.I.A. Gold Medal

The Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects for 1953 has been awarded to Mr. William Adams Delano, Honorary Corresponding Member R.I.B.A. since 1948. The Council have sent Mr. Delano their congratulations.

A.B.S. Annual Ball

Arrangements are in hand for the Annual Ball of the Architects' Benevolent Society in aid of their Centenary Fund for old people's homes. It is to be held on Wednesday 9 December under the Patronage of the President of the A.B.S., Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., and Mrs. Robertson. The Ball Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. J. Epril [*F*] are actively engaged on arrangements and they hope at least to equal the profit of £2,104 made last year. The Hon. Organising Secretary is Mrs. A. Wolfe [*A*]. Tickets for the Ball are not yet available, but the date should be noted.

Master of Science in Community Planning

The University of Florida has formed a new inter-departmental graduate faculty in planning. Since 1927 post-graduate study of planning has been open only to holders of a five-year undergraduate degree in architecture. The broadened programme is open to other graduates and represents 18 teaching departments including architecture, agricultural economics, civil engineering, forestry, geography, industrial engineering, landscape architecture, law, physical education and health, political science and public administration, public health engineering, real estate and sociology. The course will require a minimum of six years of post-secondary study and will lead to the degree of Master of Science in Community Planning.

The Home and Surroundings Exhibition

The first copy of the exhibition is now on view at the Manchester City Art Gallery until 21 August. It then goes to the Heywood Public Library from 25 August to 10 September.

The second copy is on view at Guildford House, Guildford, until 30 July, after which it will be at Croydon Town Hall from 4 to 13 August and Reigate Town Hall from 17 to 29 August. It will be at the New Art Gallery, Tunbridge Wells, from 2 to 16 September.

R.I.B.A. Bronze Architecture Medal: The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association

The Council have approved the award made by the jury of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association for the six years ending 31 December 1951 in favour of the Cippenham Infant and Nursery School, Bucks, designed by Mr. F. A. C. Maunder [*F*].

The Hon. Corresponding Membership

Mr. Dragisa Brasovan and Professor Juraj Neidhardt have accepted the Council's nomination for election as Honorary Corresponding Members for Yugoslavia.

International Exhibition of Architecture of the II Biennial, Sao Paulo

The Museum of Modern Art at Sao Paulo are again arranging an International Exhibition of Architecture to take place in the autumn of 1953. Architects and officially recognised Schools of Architecture are invited to submit entries and a number of prizes will be awarded. All material will have to be in the hands of the British Council not later than 30 September.

The Brazilian Embassy have undertaken to bear the cost of forwarding the entries to Brazil and the British Council are to act as the collecting agency. All those requiring information about the Exhibition and forms of entry should write to Mr. G. S. Inglefield [*A*], c/o The British Council, 65 Davies Street, W.1.

Forthcoming Exhibition of Architectural Photography

As briefly announced in the last JOURNAL, the R.I.B.A. and the Royal Photographic Society are collaborating in preparing an exhibition of architectural photographs of contemporary and historical subjects. Entries are invited, without entrance fee, from both professional and amateur photographers and must be received by the Committee before 24 August. Those intending to submit material should write to the Secretary, the Royal Photographic Society, 16 Princes Gate, S.W.7, who will supply entry forms and other particulars.

The selection committee will consist of: R.I.B.A. representatives, Mr. G. S. Inglefield [*A*], Mr. Howard V. Lobb, C.B.E. [*F*], Mr. Norman Westwood [*F*]; R.P.S. representatives, Mr. K. H. Gaseltine, F.R.P.S., Miss Margaret Harker, F.R.P.S., Mr. Sydney Newbery, F.R.P.S. Material will be considered in the following classes: Section 1, Historical architectural subjects; (*a*) monochrome prints or transparencies, (*b*) colour prints or transparencies. Section 2, Contemporary architectural subjects; (*a*) monochrome prints or transparencies, (*b*) colour prints or transparencies. One of the objects of the exhibition is to assist architects in different parts of the country to obtain photographs of good quality. Photographs of contemporary subjects will be particularly welcome.

The exhibition will be on view at the R.I.B.A. from 9 to 29 October. It is one of the functions celebrating the centenary of the Royal Photographic Society.

The Modular Society

Elsewhere in this JOURNAL we publish an article on the Modular Society by Mr. Mark Hartland Thomas, O.B.E. [*F*]. The need to study objectively the whole field of modular design has been apparent for some time. It is not a fad or fashion but has been evoked by the radical change which building technique is now undergoing; factory manufacture of components for assembly on the site inevitably demands some modular system or systems. Already it is well established in the United States. Since the use of modular design requires co-operative action by architects, manufacturers, engineers and others, it seems advantageous that the investigation should be by an independent society with representative membership. So that the aims and objects of the society should be made clear to architects, we asked the founder of the Society, Mr. Mark Hartland Thomas, to state them for the JOURNAL. His article appears on page 361.

Library Group 1953–54

At the Library Group's annual general meeting on 22 June Mr. James C. Palmes, R.I.B.A. Librarian, was elected Chairman. Mr. W. H. Allen [*A*], Mr. Patrick McNeil [*A*] and Mr. H. A. N. Brockman [*L*] were re-elected Hon. Treasurer and Committee Members respectively. Mr. Kenneth S. Mills [*A*] was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and all communications concerning the Group's activities should be addressed to him.

Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A. [*A*], expressed his regret at being unable to stand for re-election as Chairman, since he will be lecturing at Birkbeck College on Monday evenings throughout next winter.

R.I.B.A. Library Closing in August

The R.I.B.A. Reference Library will be closed throughout August for the annual overhaul and will reopen on Tuesday 1 September. The Loan section will be available daily between 12 noon and 2 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon to 1 p.m.). Current copies of the leading architectural periodicals will be provided in the Members' Room.

Canteen Closing for Summer Holidays

The R.I.B.A. canteen will be closed from Monday 3 August to Tuesday 25 August inclusive.

Fig. 1. The New York skyline in 1876 before the skyscrapers were built

Sullivan and the Skyscraper

By Professor Henry Russell Hitchcock,

M.A. (Harvard) [Hon. Corres. Member]

Read at a General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. on 23 June 1953

The President in the Chair

IN THE LAST SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS America has produced three great architects, Richardson, Sullivan, and Wright. In the same period of time American architecture has made international contributions in several areas: certainly in the field of the factory; undoubtedly in the field of house design; but above all, perhaps, in the estimation of the outside world, in the invention or development of what is called the skyscraper.

I have picked Sullivan to talk to you about, rather than Richardson or Wright, with whose work I actually have much greater familiarity, because he alone of the three is associated in a major way with the skyscraper. Richardson died before the skyscraper came to maturity; Wright, through a series of accidents, has yet to build a skyscraper—though I understand that he has one on the boards for a city in Oklahoma. Sullivan, on the other hand, is peculiarly associated with the skyscraper in the sense in which historians usually understand the term.

There are two types of skyscraper associated respectively with New York and with Chicago; and it is, of course, with the Chicago skyscraper that Sullivan is associated. The story of the New York skyscraper is perhaps more familiar to you. Possibly I should not say 'the story', because it is with the image that you will be more familiar. The skyscraper in New York is predominantly a tower. In its terminal venture, the Empire State building, it still remains a tower, though a tower standing by itself and not in a cluster like the towers at the lower end of the island. The last skyscrapers of this sort were built more than twenty years ago. The large post-war commercial buildings in New York do not follow the line of the New York skyscraper; they follow rather the Chicago line. Only the Russians still seem to follow this line of a very much exaggerated tower.

The Chicago skyscraper is merely a very large commercial building and it is not distinguished by a shaped outline. To give it what seems to be a popular name today, it is more or less a slab. It has less advertising value since it does not stand out in the general silhouette of the city as do the towers of Manhattan. On the other hand, the Chicago skyscraper seems to conclude more definitely the main line of development of commercial architecture which had its beginnings in this country in the early 19th century, which flourished here in the 1850s and 1860s and then reached a new state of florescence, on a much greater scale, in America, and notably in Chicago, in the 1890s. It is still one of the basic themes of architecture not alone in America but—or so I judge from the last number of the ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW—in South Africa and certainly in South America.

Sullivan was the first master-architect of the skyscraper, and that is his real distinction, although it is of a more limited order than either Richardson's or Wright's; by force of circumstances, he contributed very little outside the realm of the skyscraper, the tall commercial building. It is true that his Schiller building was conceived more or less as a tower, though it is now surrounded by tall buildings which destroy its tower-like isolation; and in 1891, the same year as the Schiller building, he really foresaw the type of development which the New York skyscraper was to take under the influence of the zoning laws in the 1920s, as is shown by his Fraternity Temple project. These are not, however, characteristic of Sullivan's productions, nor are they representative, I think, of his best work.

There have been several definitions of the skyscraper. One, which I regard as unsatisfactory but which has been prevalent, puts the whole emphasis on a certain technical invention. It now seems more sensible to consider the skyscraper as being what its name almost literally means, that is a building so tall (in relation to previous buildings at least) that it seems to scrape the sky. A view of New York City in 1870 shows it, except for the church steeples, as essentially a level, horizontal town, not rising anywhere above four or five storeys (Fig. 1); a panoramic view, six years later, after the first skyscrapers were built, shows them for the first time rising above the four- or five-storey level.

The technical invention which made this possible was not any change in the structural members but the elevator or lift. Until you could transport people above four or five storeys there was no point in building any higher; but, although the reasons are partly directly economic, there seems also to have been on the part of the companies and the men who built these first skyscrapers which rose twice as high as their neighbours a desire for advertisement, for *réclame*, so that, quite characteristically, from the first these buildings had names.

Perhaps the two first skyscrapers in this sense are the Western Union Telegraph building, by George B. Post, 1873–75, and the New York Tribune building, by R. M. Hunt, of the same years. The Tribune building still stands, but has been extended upwards. In both cases there is a dominating tower, and although the silhouettes are awkward, the details of the expression reveal a determined effort to secure architectonic values, though this must seem naïve and strangely in contrast to the other needs of commercial architecture.

In Chicago there were no such buildings erected in the 1870s, but we have instead H. H. Richardson's American Express building. It is true that it has a high roof and some elaboration of the silhouette, but it is essentially a commercial building, not a shaped tower, and although the particular devices used are not entirely clear to us—the building no longer exists—it is evident that a great deal of thought was given to achieving a maximum of illumination by increasing the size of the windows and in some cases by substituting iron mullions for stone mullions. Thus Richardson achieved what is not unknown in English architecture of the 1860s, an articulated framework, largely in masonry, corresponding to the cast-iron articulation of the interior skeleton, which of course was commonplace by this time.

Sullivan's first employer, Dankmar Adler, in his Central Music Hall of 1879, would seem to have taken some of his ideas from the Richardson building to which I have just referred, in the grouping of the windows and the use of iron mullions, and also in the general but by no means total avoidance of historical reminiscence. That shows you what Adler was doing when Sullivan joined him.

Looking back, we realise that commercial architecture during the 19th century followed, both in Britain and in America, two separate but necessarily related lines

Fig. 2. No. 50 Watling Street, London

Fig. 3. Oriel Chambers, Liverpool, 1864

Fig. 4. No. 22 Finch Lane, London (? 1855)

of development. One line of development was essentially technical, not concerned with aesthetic refinements; the other was concerned with giving to the new large-scale commercial buildings dignity and visual prestige.

The technical development was extraordinarily rapid, and in fact rather overshot itself. By the late 1840s, for example, James Bogardus, in New York, built his own building, which was not only entirely of iron skeleton construction inside, but externally also entirely of iron and glass. Although there is not of that early date in Britain any urban structure so completely of new materials, No. 50 Watling Street (Fig. 2), which I think (subject to correction from Mr. Summerson) may have been before the Building Code of 1844, has its upper storeys almost entirely of iron and glass. It is true that there are very narrow corner piers of masonry and spandrels of masonry. One might have expected but for the intervention of a new Building Code that in the City, with its narrow and dark lanes, commercial architects would have proceeded rapidly to rival this, but in actual fact they rarely did. One reason, as I have said, may be the restrictions of the Building Code, and another reason undoubtedly was that the extreme lightness and apparent fragility of this sort of construction was unsympathetic to the visual tastes of the High Victorian period.

Let us now consider a building by George Aitchison, No. 60 Mark Lane, of 1864. It is, I think, still standing but is slated to come down. In the street façade Aitchison has echoed (or paralleled) the metal skeleton construction of the interior with a skeleton of masonry. It is about as open as masonry construction can be made, yet it allows a certain amount of embellishment in the Victorian Gothic manner. In the rear of the building is a continuation or development of what we found at No. 50 Watling Street. Thus even in a single building we can see two lines of development which are parallel and not joined. In a sense, the problem of the latter part of the 19th century, the problem which on the whole Sullivan was most successful in resolving, was how to marry these two lines of development as the commercial building grew taller and taller with the extensive use of the elevator.

Many of the ideas and solutions which Sullivan was to come to, however, had been approached, at least in this country, in the 1850s and 1860s. There was, for instance, Oriel Chambers in Liverpool (Fig. 3), of 1864, by some unknown genius. I say 'unknown' because although it was discussed, generally negatively, in the Press at the time that it was built, the architect's name was never given. Here you can see how far articulated construction has gone by this time. The masonry piers are reduced to very narrow proportions so that they do not do more than clad the metal members behind. The windows are a series of oriels obviously entirely framed and cantilevered with metal. Thus the wall surfaces of this very modest structure illustrate devices very close to those which came to such grandiose fruition in Chicago in the 1890s. There is another building in Liverpool, No. 16 Cook Street, of 1867, presumably by the same unknown architect, but perhaps slightly more refined in design. It does not have the oriels, but the vertical continuity of the projecting members, with recessed spandrels between, is even closer than is Oriel Chambers to certain of Sullivan's formulae. In both cases we can regret that the taste of the time led to rather turgid tops. Both buildings look better if you cut off the top in the illustration with your hand.

I do not for a moment mean to imply that Sullivan visited Liverpool and sat at the feet of this unknown genius; I merely wish to point out that the conditions of commercial architecture and its basic design problems—what was possible and what was not possible with a metal skeleton (which requires some sort of masonry protection from the danger of fire)—led to parallel solutions. Because, in the days before the use of the lift, they led to very modest solutions these have never until very recently attracted much attention, whereas in America the association of the development of commercial architecture from the 1870s onwards with markedly increased height gave the new buildings prominence and encouraged their architects to design them with assurance.

It is equally true, however, that in America, and notably in Chicago, half the development is in effect anonymous, not because we do not know the names of the men but because these men did not think of themselves, as Sullivan did, as architects whose work was of architectonic importance. The technical development went on right through Sullivan's day, and I shall from time to time show you the dichotomy between the work of those architects who sought to answer immediate apparent needs, without much thought of subtlety in design, and Sullivan, who gave, usually a year or two later, full architectural expression to what were essentially the same technical devices.

Because Glasgow had no Building Code, one does find all-metal buildings in Glasgow, and notably a warehouse in Jamaica Street of 1855–56. However, because an all-metal skeleton building is exposed to serious danger from fire, the metal losing its strength when exposed to the heat of a fire, say, across the street, that form of metal construction was not, in the mid-19th century, the way of the future. The little building shown in Fig. 4, probably of 1855 and by a man called Hague, No. 22 Finch Lane in London, is a much more striking indication of what was to come. In the

Fig. 5. Rothschild Store, Chicago. 1880–81

Fig. 6. Troescher Building, Chicago. 1884

Fig. 7. Marshall Field Wholesale Store, Chicago. 1885–87

lower two storeys the spandrel between has almost disappeared from view, and even on the upper storey the masonry members between the windows are reduced to an absolute minimum. This is the direction pointed to by the Liverpool buildings which I have already shown you.

The link across the ocean between the English work and the later American work cannot be found. There *is* a link, however, particularly in the work of Richardson, with the arcaded commercial façades which consisted of row on row of masonry arches. There are also various pieces of evidence that in the absence, before 1876, of periodicals of their own—and even after that there was not much publication of commercial work—Americans necessarily studied and utilised what they saw of commercial architecture in the British magazines. But the extraordinary thing is that buildings which seem to us historically most significant, such as I have been showing you, do not appear in the magazines. It is, of course, possible that American architects may have seen them, when in Britain, but I think that it is more plausible to believe that it is a matter of parallelism, and that when the later maturity of commercial architecture came in America, beginning in 1870, after the British development for some reason or another had reached the point of stasis beyond which there was no important development of commercial design, a parallel situation led to parallel results.

We come now to the beginning of the work of Adler and Sullivan, the work of Sullivan first as an employee of Adler's and then, within a year or two, as his partner. The first building that Sullivan designed was the Borden Block. I do not think that we need recall it here because it is not particularly interesting. His first building of consequence was the Rothschild Store in Chicago of 1880–81 (Fig. 5). It is a building of no particular height; we have not yet reached the point at which height becomes of consequence. It is only two major bays wide; and 'turgid' is hardly strong enough to describe what is going on at the top. But Sullivan's work is completely outside any stylism, even that of High Victorian Gothic, and he is clearly feeling his way towards a new type of expression, a differentiation between the cladding of the pier and the slighter forms of the mullions, and a vertical continuity which is expressed in the mullions. If you compare this building with the first Leiter building, by William Le Baron Jenney, who was more an engineer than an architect, you will see that, however crude Sullivan's devices, he is exploring a new route, quite different from the route, or lack of route, which characterises the Jenney building.

We then come to Adler and Sullivan's Revell building, of 1881–83, which has similar devices. Narrow and fairly heavy bays alternate with wide triple bays with continuous vertical mullions, and there is something in the nature of an eaves-arcade at the top. Again there was no dependence on the further past. Sullivan is working in a completely new idiom, and his detail at this point, although it bears some resemblance to that of Eden Nesfield, is very crudely applied.

Let us now consider two more Adler and Sullivan buildings, the Troescher building and the Ryerson building, both of 1884. The Ryerson building is a riot of early Sullivan decoration, some of it exciting, but unhappy in its scaling. But it has another design-theme, for it is a kind of version of Oriel Chambers. In the Troescher building (Fig. 6) we have, above the fairly conventional ground storey, an enormous clarification of the expression. The piers are plain but good brickwork. Instead of the theme of the continuous mullion we have recessed spandrels, recalling a little the recession in the spandrels at No. 16 Cook Street, and it is only when we get to the very top that we have any turgidity. The two themes which may conveniently be called the vertical and the horizontal

Fig. 8 Auditorium Building, Chicago. 1886

Fig. 9. Second Leiter Building. Jenney. 1889–90

continued to control all of Sullivan's mature work. The theme of the continuous vertical mullions first seen on the Rothschild store can be followed almost to the end of his great period; while his very last work takes up the horizontal theme bays which we find on the Troescher building.

All this was taking place in a city which was not precisely a frontier city, but one which was still fairly raw and proud of it. There was very little architecture that followed standard traditional patterns in the Chicago of the 1870s and 1880s; there was very little architecture, frankly, of any particular pattern of design at all. However interesting from the point of view of what was coming, however premonitory, these early buildings of Sullivan's may be, it can hardly be claimed that they are very beautiful or excellent specimens of architectural design.

I have mentioned the first impingement of Richardson on Chicago which occurred before he himself had come to maturity. It was sad that Richardson was destined to die in 1886, almost precisely at the moment when the skyscraper was, with the new technical developments, going to greater heights. He left behind him, however, a major architectural legacy at the most desirable spot. His last (or one of his last) and greatest work—destroyed to make a parking-place 25 years ago—the Marshall Field wholesale store of 1885–87 (Fig. 7), is not a skyscraper; it represents rather the culmination of the Anglo-American arcaded commercial mode.

It was in 1883, with the Montauk Block by Burnham and Root, that Chicago buildings first began to rival New York buildings in height. This rose well above its four-storey neighbour on the left but, unlike the New York buildings, it is not a tower and the architects made no attempt to provide an interesting silhouette. Indeed, it is a warehouse-like structure of singularly little visual interest. Of even less visual interest was the building in which the next technical development occurred. That is the first skyscraper according to the definition

Fig. 10. Tacoma Building. 1887–89. Holabird and Roche

that the skyscraper is dependent on the support of the outside cladding by the interior skeleton, the Home Insurance Building, by Jenney, of 1884. These two buildings illustrate the strange twist which technical development was taking at this point, so remote from the experimentation with expression which we have seen in the Sullivan buildings.

It was at this point that there came to Chicago Richardson's masterpiece, the Marshall Field wholesale store. It was the first time that Chicago had seen architecture in the grand manner. This architecture is, of course, related here and there to the architecture of the Middle Ages, but essentially it represents that ideal of the commercial palace for which English, and later American, architects had been striving for almost fifty years. The superb rhythms,

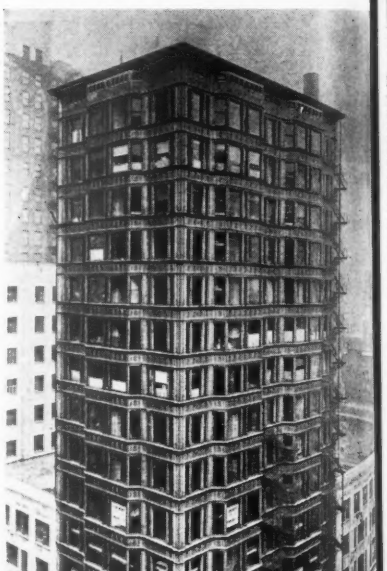


Fig. 11. Reliance Building, Chicago. 1890–94. Burnham and Root

the clarity with which the arcades are organised, the rich-textured surfaces, the grandeur of the simple cornice, were all a revelation to the Chicagoans and a great contrast to the turgidity of Sullivan's ornamentation and to the banal and confused clichés of the architects like Jenney who were more essentially engineers.

The standard construction of commercial buildings of any consequence in England and America for more than a

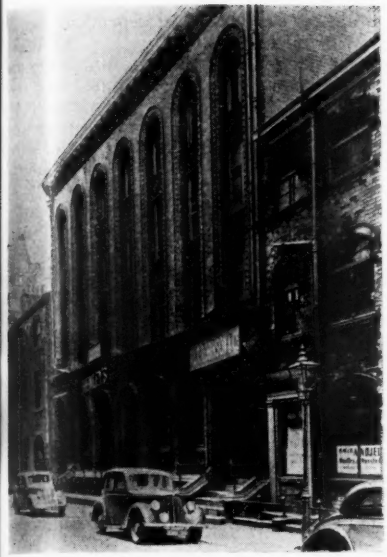


Fig. 12. 1 and 2 York Place, Leeds. 1871–72

generation had been a wall of solid masonry and isolated columns of iron inside. The step taken in the Home Insurance building was to have metal piers in the exterior wall with brackets to carry the masonry, but no attempt was made by Jenney to express that fact. By a certain irony a great monument of traditional masonry design was presented to the Chicagoans by Richardson just at the point when they were giving up solid masonry construction.

Richardson's Marshall Field building led all the Chicago architects to seek some sort of overall organisation of their designs. The Rookery building by Burnham and Root (1885–86) has its place in the technical story, because the interior walls of the court follow the new technical mode and are carried by the interior metal skeleton, although the exterior walls are of solid masonry. Burnham and Root, however, tried to use the Richardsonian device of the tall arcade to organise their façades. Very little of the grace and ease and grandeur and noble proportions of the Marshall Field store has come across, but the disorder of the Home Insurance and the barrenness of the Montauk block are left behind.

Adler and Sullivan embarked in 1886 on a tremendous project for a building with a hotel, an office block and an opera house, known as the Auditorium, and as they worked on it they seemed to be absorbing step by step Richardsonian ideals. The first design, of 1886, is still highly picturesque with its tall roofs and turrets, but if we look at it more closely we can see that the Richardsonian themes have been extended; the tall arcades and the rough masonry have been used to give weight and dignity, and in the oriels another step in the technical development was proposed, self-supporting metal frames carrying a cladding of terra-cotta.

The later design of 1886 has become more Richardsonian or, if you like to put it so, more mature. The tall roofs have gone, the oriels have been increased in size, and the tower has been very much simplified. In the building itself as executed (Fig. 8) this process was carried further. The massive masonry of the lower storeys is perhaps carried up too far. There is not a mere cornice but a sort of eaves arcade, and finally there is the tower in the top storey in which were the Adler and Sullivan offices.

At this point we see that much of the crudity of Sullivan's early work has gone, but it is as yet not replaced by any very strong personal expression. Moreover, this building is not of skyscraper construction; therefore, although it is legitimate that it should have an expression similar to that of the Marshall Field building, it is not a contribution towards the major problem of finding a proper expression for the new type of construction.

Much more significant in terms of the overall story is the Tacoma building (Fig. 10), by two young men, Holabird and Roche, of 1887–89, the same years as those in which the Auditorium was being built. Although not entirely of skyscraper construction—you can see that the end walls are solid masonry, and there are solid masonry partitions—metal columns carry the cladding, and what is more that is shown, which was not the case in the Home Insurance building. Jenney seems to have fallen accidentally upon this type of construction; but Holabird and Roche, following on what Burnham and Root had done at the Rookery, knew precisely what they were after and seem to have sought to give a new lightness, a much greater amount of glass area, and at the same time that they were picking up a few rather superficial Richardsonian touches.

When we look at the Auditorium from the other direction, however, I think we can see that even that, designed in 1886 and built in the next three years, shows some progress. The design of the tower, which provides at its base the entrance to the opera house, is considerably clarified. There are fewer string courses and there is a grander scale in the arches. Although this has a masonry wall, it is somewhat flattened and smoothed to give a more elegant envelope, and there is the very striking theme of the eaves gallery (which reminds one a little of the gallery on the front of Greek Thomson's Queen's Park Church in Glasgow, although I do not suppose there is any connection).

Sullivan moved through the Richardsonian influence towards his own expression. He derived in the end from Richardson merely a sense of quality, scale and dignity, throwing aside the specifically Richardsonian elements which were in any case appropriate only to solid masonry construction.

The Walker warehouse of 1888–89 is the last important Sullivan building which is Richardsonian but, like the tower of the Auditorium, the masonry is smooth instead of rough-faced, and the arcade now rises for almost the whole height of the building. There is an almost classical quality of power

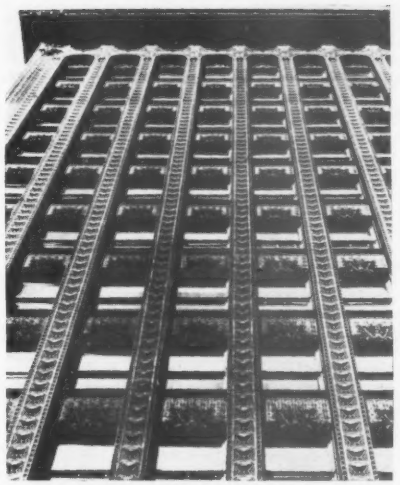


Fig. 13. Guaranty Building, Buffalo. 1894–95. Terra-cotta facing

and ease, very different from what Sullivan started out with, but also with much less technical relevance than we find in the early work. Even with Sullivan the problem remained of bringing together his new sense of suave and mature design and his earlier sense of the technical possibilities of the new structural developments.

Fig. 9 shows the second Leiter building, by Jenney, of 1889–90. It is now occupied by Sears, Roebuck. This comes closer to absorbing something of Richardson's simplicity and dignity and yet opening up the façades to express the fact that the 'pilasters' (so to call them) are not masonry members but merely masonry cladding of the piers behind. I also show a later and less interesting building of Jenney's, the Fair store, because it illustrates what the underlying structure is. At this point the Leiter building represents the most advanced development technically in Chicago architecture and, I think, in many ways the finest building, short of the Marshall Field store, that the Chicago architects had yet produced in the commercial field.

In the following year Burnham and Root, in two extraordinarily different buildings, added to the great Chicago works. One is the last of the tall masonry blocks, the Monadnock building. Here all the detail is stripped away and the wall becomes a continuous surface. The base has to be enormously thick, because of course the trouble with a masonry building of this height is that the ground storey has to be almost solid masonry to carry the weight of what is above. The oriels are more or less mere bulges on the continuous surface and, though there is nothing specifically Richardsonian here, some of Richardson's directness and simplicity has been achieved.

In the other building, the Reliance building (Fig. 11), the four lower storeys were built in 1890, but it was not carried to its full height until 1894. It is a far more striking example than even the Leiter building of what could be done with the

new skyscraper construction. The vertical members are merely minimal cladding for the metal behind. The spandrels are continuous and the roof is a thin slab. Although the detailing is not particularly distinguished, it is a striking premonition of the tall buildings of which New York is becoming more and more full today. This was done at the precise moment when Sullivan was, for the first time, coming to terms with the skyscraper.

The first skyscraper by Adler and Sullivan, the Wainwright building in St. Louis, is more impressive, I think, for its clarity of design than for its frankness of expression. It has dropped arcading and uses the theme of continuous mullions, the theme introduced in the Rothschild store. It combines that, however, with an entablature-like treatment of the top storey in which a new kind of ornament, reminding one of the *art nouveau* though earlier than that, appears. There is a heavy base below, including the mezzanine, and there is thus the classical division of base, shaft and cornice. The plan indicates, though not very clearly, that only every other one of the visible piers is actually a cladding for a metal structural member. There is no differentiation here between the mullion and the pier. In the ground storey and the mezzanine the windows are twice as wide as they are above, however, thus revealing the true bay width.

This is Sullivan's first exercise in skyscraper design, and is not particularly happy intrinsically, except as representing the extent to which he had learned from Richardson and passed beyond. The plan is of some interest; it is a U-shaped building, and the position of the elevators will be noted. It is, on the whole, the favourite plan for most of Sullivan's skyscrapers. It is not precisely a slab, because the building is U-shaped, but it is certainly not a silhouetted tower.

At this point comes the Schiller building, and I should like to compare it with the building at Nos. 1–2 York Place, Leeds (Fig. 12), a building of about 1871–72, because in this little four-storey building some unknown Leeds architect reached very much the conception of the overall arcading that Sullivan carried so much higher on the Schiller building; for, after the Wainwright building, he reverted for some time to the use of arches.

In a project for another building in St. Louis, not executed, a trust and savings bank, we see much the same theme, rather over-elaborated at the top, with an interesting new device below. He here used a true bay expression. The arches are the width of his bays but, in order to help us to grasp the fact that this is a skeleton, he has undercut the building at its base. This is particularly striking now that so many of our buildings are lifted off the ground in one way or another.

There is also a relatively modest building, the Meyer warehouse of 1893, with the design of which Wright admits that he had something to do. He was at least in charge of the drawings. I say that because he is very loth to take credit for anything that he personally did in the Sullivan office, except for houses, but I think that he had a lot to do with Sullivan's maturation in these years. It is at least interesting to note that he turned up in the office precisely at the time of the designing of the Auditorium building when Sullivan's style took a definite turn towards maturity. Here in the Meyer building we see the horizontal theme appearing again in a slightly different version, and this theme could perhaps have been Wright's introduction on this occasion.

Sullivan did not operate in a vacuum, as my next two examples show. One of them is the Ashland block by Burnham and Root, of 1892, with its curious Richardsonian entrance arch and its strange arcading used only in the mezzanine; while in the other, the Stock Exchange building of 1893–94 by Adler and Sullivan, we see almost the same treatment at the base, but the whole is handled with much greater refinement and elegance. This is notably true of the handling of the oriels, which are very crisp, while the horizontal windows, slightly differently expressed, of the Meyer building are used in alternation with the oriels. The Stock Exchange building is far from being a success—too many things are happening on it at once—but it is an important move away from Sullivan's first skyscraper ideal, which was to a considerable extent mere smoothing out and stretching upward Richardson's Marshall Field store.

In the next illustration we come to what is probably Sullivan's masterpiece, the Guaranty building in Buffalo of 1894–95 (Fig. 13). He split with his partner Adler at this time, and that may or may not have been of consequence. Of more consequence today is the fact that while most of Sullivan's buildings in Chicago and St. Louis are surrounded by taller, later buildings, this one still stands more or less isolated, so that we can already realise, as we realise now with later and taller buildings of the last few years in New York, that the slab can be monumental provided that it has space about it.

The theme is again a vertical one with no differentiation between mullion and pier. The top has a cove cornice emulated perhaps from that of the Monadnock building, but all is expressed in a delicate, lacey covering of terra-cotta. At this point Sullivan's passion for ornament may perhaps seem, when seen too near, to get out of hand; but he seems to have had a major purpose in using so much ornament here. Were these surfaces of terra-cotta left smooth and hard, they would appear like solid masonry; but by breaking them up and giving them, as is proper to a plastic material, such a delicate variety of surface, they are greatly lightened in effect.

The theme of raising the building off the ground proposed in the St. Louis project is here carried out. Yet we can also recognise a strange *quattrocento* reminiscence in the entrance motif. Sullivan is concerned to give to a slab—a slab with a metal skeleton—the same kind of dignity and overall coherence that Richardson, with solid masonry, had given to the Marshall Field store, but he is no longer dependent in any way on Richardson.

The next building which I want to discuss is Sullivan's Condict building in New York of 1897–98. It has the same treatment at the base and a most interesting expression in the middle stretch where the mullions, though continuous, are differentiated from the piers. The full-bay width is seen not only on the ground floor but again in the mezzanine since the mullions begin only at the storey above.

Architects far less sophisticated than Sullivan were, as regards the opening up of the façade, going much further in the '90s. The Studebaker building in Chicago by Solon S. Beman is two years earlier than the Condict building of which I have just been speaking, 1895, and it comes very close to the maximum glass coverage of the present day. At the same time, however, it is extraordinarily awkwardly composed in terms of proportion and rhythm and has strange Gothic detail so that it quite lacks the architectural coherence of Sullivan's work.

An interesting comparison of Sullivan's capacity as an architect with that of men who were very able technicians but timid designers is seen in the Gage building (Fig. 15) and its two neighbours. The neighbours have façades by Holabird and Roche, simple, straightforward and uninteresting, and the Gage building has a façade by Sullivan. The profiling of the piers and the subtle subdivision of the windows show that Sullivan saw, in the only field of architecture in which he operated, the fullest architectonic possibilities. He refined and perfected the common theme of design which we see in its most striking form in the McClurg building by Holabird and Roche of the same year.

We now approach the end of Sullivan's productive career. He was destined to live on, but his great work was over by 1900. In the Schlesinger Mayer building—later Carson, Pirie and Scott—(Fig. 14) of 1899 we find him reverting to a horizontal expression, in which he may have been influenced by an unexecuted project of Wright's of 1895. This building of Sullivan's still stands and remains as the last, though I think not the greatest, of his important works. The skin is apparently continuous, and the horizontal openings are carried to their maximum. Instead of the cutting away of the ground storey we have the cutting away of the upper storey, where the line of the actual piers becomes visible again. The lower storeys are treated as vast picture windows surrounded by frames of incredible elaboration in cast iron, a strange approach, and in the 1920s disliked by everybody. At that time people wanted it scraped off, and in the last few years it has been scraped off because it was breaking and falling on people's heads; but getting rid of it has not improved the look of the building.

There followed in Chicago, though not immediately, a reversion to the New York idea of the design of towers and silhouettes, and that continued in the first important

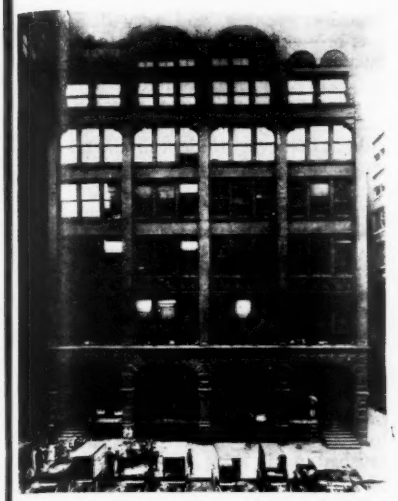


Fig. 14. The Carson, Pirie and Scott Building, Chicago. 1899

competition for a skyscraper in Chicago, that for the Tribune Tower in 1922. That brought in a design from an architect now settled in America, Gropius, and his then partner, Adolf Meyer, in which the almost forgotten theme of horizontal windows returned, though German architects actually picked it up from a small ferro-concrete warehouse of no particular distinction which occupied a contiguous site. These 'Chicago windows', as they are called, would seem to suggest that the architects had some knowledge of the classical period of skyscraper design in the 1890s and the opening years of this century.

To bring our story even further down into the present, I will end with a slide of the last tall buildings built in Chicago, the Lake Shore Drive apartments of Mies van der Rohe (Fig. 16), in which the theme of the horizontal bay appears, combined with the Sullivan theme of the continuous vertical mullion. The treatment here is perhaps still closer to that of another Frank Lloyd Wright project of 1895, in which we see the continuous mullions differentiated from the piers. I have not implied that Sullivan knew of or was consciously following the work of the English architects of the 1850s and 1860s, and so it is unnecessary for me to say that I do not imply that Mies is consciously following Sullivan; it is merely that like circumstances have again produced like, or at least very similar, results; and thus we have the Chicago skyscraper, after these many years, triumphing over the New York skyscraper, as represented by such buildings in New York as the United Nations and Lever House.

DISCUSSION

Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., B.A.(Arch.), F.S.A. [*A*], who proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Hitchcock, said: Professor Hitchcock is an architectural historian of great calibre. There is his fine book on Henry Hobson Richardson, and his equally massive book on Frank Lloyd Wright, and

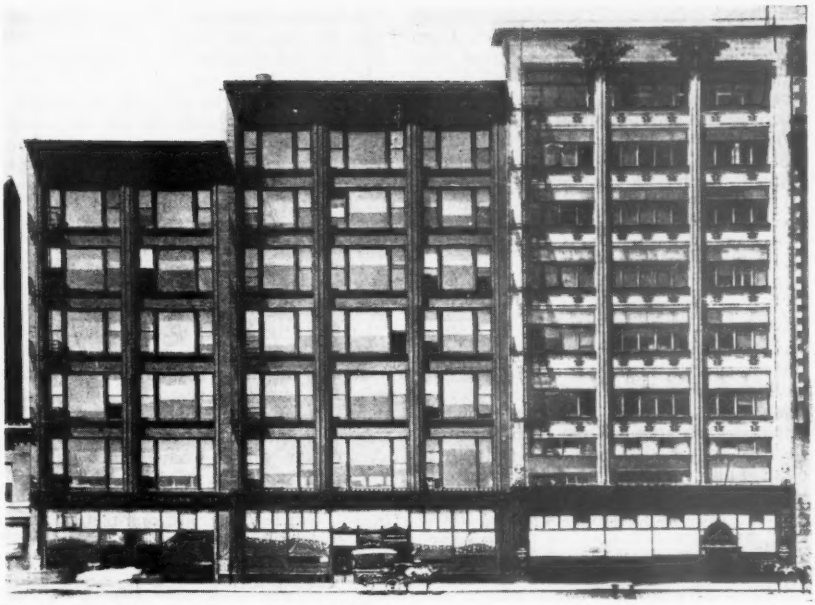


Fig. 15. The Gage Building and its neighbours

in between a more parochial book, of less interest to us, a survey of the architecture of Rhode Island. We are promised within the next year or so an even more striking contribution, and one which may well arouse small flames of jealousy in some of our own architectural historians, for he has tackled the wonderful story of Victorian architecture. His book on the first stage of Victorian architecture (to 1855) is, I believe, coming out either late this year or early next. It will be an extremely interesting book, the first serious historical survey of the period. Professor Hitchcock's knowledge of Victorian London and Victorian England generally is immense, and he has shown us something of his quality as a scholar of these things this evening. I notice that he made a very kind reference to me when he put on the screen a building which I had never seen, and of whose existence I was not aware.

I am not going to make any comments on the lecture, chiefly because Mr. Atkinson, who will follow me in a moment, knows far more than I do about America and American architecture. I will only say what a very important *kind* of lecture I think this is. We seem to have arrived at a point where it is becoming apparent that the most recent and most spectacular leaders in modern architecture, Le Corbusier especially, are not necessarily the best points of departure for anything new. Thus there is great importance in knowing, and knowing fairly intimately, the whole *corpus* (as one says of literary things) of achievement in the modern movement.

After all, what is 'contemporary'? Is 'contemporary' just today, or is it yesterday, or a fortnight ago, or is it going back to 1925? What does 'contemporary' mean? I think that the only logical meaning is the whole period of the movement, in its broadest sense, within which architects of

Fig. 16. Lake Shore Apartments, Chicago. Mies van der Rohe

the present are working. To know this movement, to look back and see it moving through time, is the best historic education that any architect can have. It is the kind of historic education he most immediately needs. To this kind of education Professor Hitchcock has made a very striking contribution this evening, and I have the greatest pleasure in proposing to the meeting a very hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. Fello Atkinson [*A*], who seconded, said: I am rather horrified, and feel very honoured. I am horrified to have to follow Mr. Summerson's elegance and Professor

Hitchcock's formidable knowledge of both American and English architecture. I am extremely honoured, in that I feel that this is rather an occasion. Russell Hitchcock is the great authority on H. H. Richardson and the great biographer of Wright. He is never a hero-worshipper of those he writes about; he remains always critical. He has now at last filled in that gap between the two really significant American architects (apart from Sullivan)—a gap which, as it were, divides the 19th from the 20th century.

Sullivan as an architect I find I admire—probably because of my generation—much more than Richardson; or did until I had seen many of the Richardson buildings, and it was then that I could not help feeling, as an architect and no historian, a really great kinship, and—as Professor Hitchcock mentioned—the actual inspiration of quality that, more than anything else, Sullivan got from Richardson's architecture.

There are one or two interesting things that might be said about Sullivan. They are rather trite, probably, but as on this occasion we are filling in a gap it may be worth pointing out that people do not read, and I think that it is almost impossible to read, Sullivan's autobiography, *The Autobiography of an Idea*; but if one skims through it and leaves out the turgid passages and self-revelations one finds interesting facts. One is that the first building that ever really impinged on his mind was in fact a Richardson building, the Brattle Street church in Boston. Another is that although Professor Hitchcock said just now that Sullivan could not have seen or would not have seen the Oriel building, and that is probably true, Sullivan did come to Liverpool about eighty years ago, making a special visit to England on his way to the Beaux Arts for his European training.

One is apt to forget that the American architects of the 19th century had in many ways a very much more formal architectural education than did our own. We so often consider them to be largely in the LeBaron Jenney tradition, people who had done well in the civil war and set up in an engineering business and who were in Chicago at the right time; but men such as Richardson and Sullivan had this quite severe organised architectural training at the Beaux Arts, so that in some ways they were, or should have been, more sophisticated than many English architects. Earlier today Mr. Summerson asked Professor Hitchcock what in fact Sullivan did get from his Beaux Arts training, and Professor Hitchcock said he thought very little, but I suggested that he did in fact get one thing, and that was a superb ability to draw; he was one of the really great draughtsmen of the last hundred years. His drawings of ornament and his life drawings are quite superb.

When he came to England, however, he spent two solid weeks in London, looking at buildings without stopping, and without seeing people; only buildings. I do not think that he particularly liked London, but he was interested. In spite of the fact that he was half Boston Irish and half French and therefore had every reason to dislike England, instead he admired it, but he found it to be what he called a 'finished' country. It is an interesting phrase. He did not mean finished in the sense of *kaput*, but he found it a place in which he could not work, because everything fitted in neatly and had layers of history in it. The buildings fitted into their villages, and the scene was set.

He had seen Chicago after the fire, and he was going back there to set a new scale. He had a megalomania to set the scale for the mid-west, for the pioneer frontier. Looking at buildings like the Guaranty building (which, though not in Western territory, is to all intents and purposes an extension of the mid-west to the east), and looking at any of the other skyscrapers, we see what he did. They are not high in the sense of the New York skyscrapers, but it is partly that lack of height which gives the completely satisfactory relationship between the parts and the whole. He did in some extraordinary way find the answer; and he was able to do something which we can only envy in one particular respect. If a building of any size is proposed in this country, it is felt either that it will ruin the countryside or that it will ruin the scale of the city, and therefore we have developed a neurosis about big, grand buildings, something which, I think, is liable to mean that we cannot for a lifetime find the answer to great buildings again. Sullivan, on the other hand, was pin-pointing the towns—he and his followers; and wherever one comes across some western or mid-western town, though it may not have a Sullivan building but a Chicago colleague's, one finds a nucleus of buildings of which the scale has been set by him, preserving what quality there is in those towns.

To me, the important facts about Sullivan are the superb craftsmanship and quality which he got from Richardson, and this tremendous luck, or the realisation of his own position in relationship to an architecture in a pioneering, developing area. It is right, too, that at the R.I.B.A. and in England Professor Hitchcock should expound on the missing link in this tremendous development between Richardson on the one hand and Wright on the other.

The President: I recommend everybody interested in design to read *The Autobiography of an Idea*. I did not find it difficult to read; it is a fascinating book and a wonderful guide to anybody who is searching in his own mind to find what should govern his architectural conduct.

Mr. J. Brandon-Jones [*A*]: I should like to thank Professor Hitchcock for his excellent lecture, one of the best that I have heard here, and I have heard many good ones. I also want to support what the President has said about reading *The Autobiography of an Idea*. I do not think it is at all a difficult book to read.

Mr. R. W. Paine [*A*]: This has been an amazing evening, and very delightful. It has brought out, apart from anything else, two extremely important points. One is the definition by Mr. Summerson of 'contemporary', a definition which has been wanting for years past, and one of which I think that every student should take notice immediately. The other is Mr. Atkinson's point about Sullivan's reaction to the 'finished' quality of England and his attitude to scale in his own country, and the way in which that points so strongly to the difficulty which we find today.

I feel that I can speak quite pointedly about that, because of the difficulty of building in Canterbury—one of what I nearly called the most finished cities in the country, but I am reluctant to use the word 'finished', because it almost was, and would have been if Hitler had gone on a little longer. It is, however, extraordinarily finished, set in scale, by the coincidence of its having remained a timber-framed city, as you can see from the tower of the cathedral; you can see how the timber modulus sets the pace and makes it very difficult to alter, so much so that one has to under-build in scale the whole time.

It might be thought that to elaborate on those two points is in effect discourteous to Professor Hitchcock's own address, but it seems to me that it is really a tribute to what he has said that such points should come out. There is so much to think about that I feel we must go away and consider it all, but I should like to ask Professor Hitchcock whether there is any particular significance in the fact that the mezzanine storey in these American buildings that he has shown us is so unusually developed. We do not normally find that in this country.

Professor Hitchcock: I do not know; I had not thought of it. Mr. Atkinson, having seen it with a visitor's eye, may be able to answer better than I can. The treatment of Carson-Pirie is somewhat unusual, being shop windows carried up a floor off the ground, but I would say that the more characteristic treatment is shown in the Condict building, where you have a hollowed-out base, and then the theme of the shaft of the building is carried down to that level, and there is some slight differentiation only in the fenestration of the mezzanine. The Carson-Pirie treatment was unusual.

I can think of various English Victorian specimens in which the shop windows were carried up two storeys, but I would not say that it was characteristic of America.

Mr. Fello Atkinson: I have always felt that the two bottom storeys played a quite important part, which appears very much in the Guaranty building and in the Wainwright and other Sullivan buildings, as if it were felt that one storey alone was not sufficient to give the grandeur of scale required at the base of such a high building, but by giving the two bottom storeys that higher scale note it toned up the whole quality.

Professor Hitchcock: In any case the ground storey would be taller than the standard

storeys. It is generally thought that in the Wainwright building Sullivan was consciously designing the building in terms of differentiation between base, shaft, and entablature, but later the differentiation disappears and the base, instead of being solider, becomes more open. On the mezzanine there are not shops, but I imagine offices, like those above. I think that it was a scale problem rather than a functional problem.

Mr. Paine: I suggest that may not be so. Often in English examples the ground and first floors were shop and showroom belonging to one owner, and after that there were offices, so that the division may be functional.

Professor Hitchcock: I removed a fascinating building from my slides, John Honeyman's furniture warehouse in Glasgow of 1872. There the ground storey and mezzanine (the mezzanine included in the arch of the arcade) are very nearly half the height of the building. That may be another instance of Glasgow architects having more courage than London architects!

The President: I was hoping somebody would ask Professor Hitchcock whether he had read *The Fountain-Head.*

Professor Hitchcock: I have, and I do not know whether it is about Wright or Sullivan!

The Modular Society

By Mark Hartland Thomas, O.B.E., [*F*]

Letter from Sir David Eccles, Minister of Works, to Sir Alfred Bossom, Chairman of the Provisional Committee of The Modular Society.

'I was so pleased to hear from you about the good progress that the Modular Society has made since its foundation in January this year and I am glad to know that its future programme includes the study of the interchangeability of components from different manufacturers.

'The Society can make a real contribution to any lowering of costs without sacrifice of quality that may be achieved through modular co-ordination. Claims of far-reaching potentiality in this direction have been made, but I am advised that their full establishment would require intensive and long-term preliminary investigation.

'There can be no doubt that limited preliminary investigations proposed by other agencies do not make the Society's efforts unnecessary or unhelpful. I sincerely hope, therefore, in the interests of the country as well as of the building industry, that the Society will receive support and full participation in its work from all branches of the industry.'

This letter, recently received by Sir Alfred Bossom [*F*], chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Modular Society, from Sir David Eccles, Minister of Works, underlines the importance of the part that the private society is peculiarly well suited to play. It is not one of dispassionate scientific assessment, which is proper to a respected public institution like the Building Research Station, where one is glad to note the 'limited preliminary investigations' mentioned by the Minister are to take place. Nor does the Society need to wait until every interested party is in agreement, as does the British Standards Institution before it can issue a national standard, although both the B.R.S. and the B.S.I.—the former officially and the latter unofficially—are in friendly association with the Modular Society. The Society, being reponsible to nobody but its own members, can act more freely. Being composed of people who frankly believe that there is something in modular co-ordination, it can go ahead in the determination to find out how to make it work in practice and to persuade as many people as possible to make the attempt also and so gradually to build up a body of experience for the benefit of all concerned. Its role is the positive one of active promotion and, through the productive work of its members, full-scale experiment.

It is realised at the same time that theoretical discussion must have a place, if only to reduce the results of experience to manageable form: but, being composed of a majority of members who are by no means new to the subject, the Society is aware that the theoretical difficulties are immense, some of them apparently insoluble, and that no completely satisfactory modular system has yet been devised. In spite of this, many successful buildings have been designed and built upon modular principles, proving that theoretical difficulties can be overcome in particular cases.

The first six months of the Society's existence have been spent in public meetings and open debate. Thus the Society's most obvious function, that of providing a forum where those who hitherto have been working separately can come together and pool their ideas, has been amply demonstrated. The liveliness of the debates and the keenness of members to participate, both orally and in written contributions to the published *Transactions*, have proved there was a need for such a forum. The outcome of the discussions has been a decision to advance simultaneously on two fronts—to intensify the theoretical researches in the hope of establishing agreed principles of modular co-ordination and, at the same time, to assume a particular frame of reference as a working hypothesis (viz. 4 in./40 in.) and examine the possibilities of interchangeability between the products of different manufacturers with a view to compiling a modular catalogue. Two study groups have now been convened—one for each of the two lines of study mentioned—and they have been asked to give interim reports in the *Transactions* and to be ready early in 1954 to report for open debate at general meetings of the Society. Meanwhile, during the summer, visits are being arranged to buildings designed on modular principles (the first of these, to the school at Borehamwood, Herts, was very successful and well attended) and in the autumn it is planned to have papers presented on particular topics; such as developments in modular co-ordination in the United States, where a system based on a 4-in. module is sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, and those on the continent of Europe where the nearest metric equivalents (10 cm. and 1 m.) seem to be gaining acceptance.

The membership is representative of all professional and industrial elements in the building industry and provides a neutral meeting ground for uninhibited technical study and advancement. In this respect it is in line with the current desire among architects, as expressed at this year's British Architects' Conference, to take a more active part in the industrial side of building. In the Modular Society, although many leading industrial firms have joined and the other building professions are represented, architects outnumber the other members by nearly two to one. It is very important that this preponderance of architects should be maintained as the Society grows and it is hoped that members of the Royal Institute who read this article and have not already joined will do so now.[1] A strong architectural element in the Society is desired by the manufacturer members, who realise that unless the line that the Society pursues has the support and approval of architects it will be only of limited use to them in simplifying manufacture.

From the architectural point of view, the new Society presents an opportunity for the profession to exert a formative influence upon the standardisation of building components. Standardisation does not, of course, wait upon architects. It is the inevitable result of economic forces and would go on without us if we refused to take part. We have missed such opportunities before—readers will be able to name at least two splinter professions that should never have been allowed to divide off from architecture, if we had all been awake to our responsibilities. Let us not miss this one of finding an *architectural*, not merely an industrial, solution to modular co-ordination.

I began this article by quoting an official blessing from the Minister of Works: let me conclude by recalling that the President of the Royal Institute, with Council's approval, was one of the founder members of the Modular Society when it was inaugurated in January of this year.

[1] The address of the Modular Society is: 12 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Subscription £2 2s.

British Architects' Conference Folkestone and Canterbury

Inaugural Meeting at the Chapter House, Canterbury Cathedral, 11 June

The President in the Chair

Address of Welcome by the Mayor of Canterbury, Alderman H. P. Dawton, F.R.I.C.S. The Mayor said that he was delighted to welcome the Conference to Canterbury. This being the first time such a conference had been held there, it was an important occasion for the city. The transport arrangements for the Conference showed that the city's lack of hotel accommodation need be no disability, and the city authorities were accordingly grateful. The Mayor went on to say that though most of the Conference's time would be taken up with official business, he hoped members would be able to see some of the sights of the beautiful city, which still, in spite of all the damage done in the war, contained examples of every style of architecture from Saxon times up to 1952. The Mayor then described the many interesting events and exhibits available in the city during its annual festival organised by the Dean and Chapter, the King's School, the Kent County Cricket Club and the City Council. These included an exhibition of the city's ancient charters and documents and a play specially written on the life of Christopher Marlowe.

The President, Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G., then delivered his address. He said: It is our wonderful fortune to have a unique and stately setting for the opening of our Conference in this Coronation year. What a lovely conception is this of the Chapter House anchored to the flank of a great place of pilgrimage preceded by that precious and charming example of what architecture can provide to protect and soothe mankind—the cloister. Our wide and open planning of today has its virtues, but here we have the salutary reminder of the wisdom of great institutions. It is symbolised in the human side by the presence of you, Sir, Your Worship, the first citizen of this historic city, to welcome us in such gracious and informative fashion.

To our civic hosts at this Conference we owe a great debt, which I hope to be able to acknowledge, however inadequately, on a later occasion, but this is I feel the appropriate moment, at the beginning of our sessions, to mark the appreciation of all present here of the South Eastern Society, who are our accomplished and distinguished architectural hosts, and who, in the person of the President, officers and members of the local executive, have spent so many weeks in planning and organising to ensure our happiness and the success of the programme so interestingly contrived.

Last year, at Edinburgh, Andrew Graham Henderson expressed his gratitude at the gesture made by the South Eastern Society in giving up its position in the rota of Conferences to make possible the happy coincidence of his Presidency with a Conference in Edinburgh. It was, on the Society's part, a truly generous gesture; for me personally it has a happy result, in that I feel less vulnerable in the south in spite of possessing a name which offers some guarantee for freedom to circulate on Princes Street. I do wish also to refer back to 1951 to the Exhibition designed by the City Architect Mr. Hugh Wilson, and by Mr. R. W. Paine of the College of Art. It commemorated so admirably, and with such artistic power, the part played by the City of Canterbury in the history of Great Britain and of the Christian world over 1750 years. For any time it was a splendid effort, in 1951 especially so.

The South Eastern Society has felt, as we have in Portland Place, that our conferences should, in addition to being a pleasurable relaxation, leave behind them something of permanent value. There need be no apology for choosing 'School Building' as a theme, for the last word in this type of building has not been said, and the recent award of the London Architecture Bronze Medal reveals that, even under a very low economic ceiling, architectural expression can remain both individual and appealing. This example, like many within the South Eastern Society's area, is reassuring in the face of the somewhat industrial expression emerging as a type for some of our taller school buildings. But behind these problems of design and building lie other questions which concern the welfare of the profession and can be freely discussed in no more happy and informal way than at this Conference. The meeting on 12 June is, as you know, not being reported. This proviso will, I hope, make for the most confident assertion of the speakers' views, and for fruitful frank discussion without the risk of any painful aftermath.

Internal relationships within the R.I.B.A. symbolise in happy fashion our professional unity. The theme of this unity was developed last year by Graham Henderson, and community of interest and practical expression of it is one of the aims always present in our Councils. Officially employed architects have in many cases been exemplary in welcoming the assistance of private architects, thus lightening their own great load and promoting an exchange of ideas in collaboration, which is of the utmost value to both parties. More no doubt can still be done. Flourishing private practice in this country is the best background for ensuring high quality in officially sponsored and executed work. Neither of these two major sections of the profession can afford to neglect the other. A dog that is too long in the manger is apt to emerge as a very sick dog.

But the necessity to secure work to earn a living, the multiple problems which emerge in the administration of our offices, and of our Institute, must never be allowed to cloud our perception of the fact that ours is a visual art, and by our success as artists will we finally be judged. Every architect who is guilty of an illiterate or ill-mannered building is driving a nail into the architectural coffin; and ever since science began to outstrip expression the supply of such nails has been all too plentiful. Ugly and uncouth buildings that function really well may do their authors credit in that they furnish a large part of the satisfaction which many building clients demand. But this credit is ephemeral since achievement is not complete. Architecture is near to nature in the vital fact that it creates environment. The preservation of the character and the scale of town and countryside is largely in architectural hands. There is no guarantee for success except awareness, sensitiveness, unselfishness. We must be charitable to the neighbourhood where we build, even if it demands some sacrifice of our individual wishes and predilections; and if we are to

render justice to the varied character of our landscape and climate we can realise at once that no formula is universal. Regionalism, in this scientific age, may appear as an outworn creed. But if, as architects, we are going to be kind to our country and our people, and are going to recapture their affection, we cannot afford to remain strictly blind to its appeals. And we may do well in such moments of detachment as we are able to enjoy at present to pause a moment to consider whether in architecture we are using the rudder or are merely drifting in the wake of science and engineering.

Having delivered myself of these generalities which are by no means glittering, Your Worship, I can turn to the grateful task of thanking you for your presence here and for your address.

Mr. Robert W. Paine, A.R.C.A. [*A*], President of the South Eastern Society of Architects, moving a vote of thanks to the President for his address, said: I hope that I am no coffin nailer. I agree with the President that we should be kind to our environments and I think we should also be kind to our clients; there is a tremendous temptation to twist their tails to bring them to heel. We are building for other people and not purely for ourselves or for notoriety or momentary fame.

Mr. Johnson-Marshall and Mr. R. Sheppard then read synopses of their papers and showed slides.

Mr. L. Hugh Wilson, O.B.E. [*A*], City Architect, Canterbury, then moved a vote of thanks. He said: I do feel that the point Mr. Johnson-Marshall made, of the great service the architects have rendered in producing better buildings at less costs, should be stressed. It is a story which we have tried to relate in the exhibition we have put on at Folkestone. And I should like to pay a tribute to the excellent work Mr. Johnson-Marshall and his colleagues are doing at the Ministry of Education.

As regards Mr. Sheppard's paper, I was particularly interested in the remarks he made about the formal elements of design. There is only one point there, I hope architects will not become obsessed by the mathematical approach to the technique of building and forget that they are still designing buildings for children to be taught in. Occasionally one gets a very lovely piece of machinery which is not necessarily a good school. I also hope that not all these prefabricated buildings are going to be faced with spar-faced concrete slabs.

Mr. Denis Clarke Hall [*F*], seconding the vote of thanks, said: Mr. Sheppard mentions the pre-Butler and the post-Butler era. I think one can almost refer to the pre-Johnson-Marshall and the post-Johnson-Marshall era. Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Johnson-Marshall have had a very great effect on school building throughout the country. The work being done at the Ministry has been criticised, but the figures really do go to show that we as architects have tackled this problem and got the prices down.

Mr. Sheppard's development of the history of school building has been an extremely interesting analysis. We are tackling this problem in many ways and the whole thing is still in a state of flux. We have seen several solutions put forward this morning, and these different approaches to the same goal I think extremely interesting. There is the 'Meccano' approach and there is the approach of the thing as a complete whole which Mr. Sheppard mentioned.

There are two points I should like to make. We cannot feel that we have a fixed form of education for which we can design. At the recent A.A. symposium, several educationalists began arguing with each other as to what they wanted. Secondly, we have learnt a lot and can learn much more from laboratory work. Those laboratories now being designed are such, in the use of services and the placing of equipment, that they can meet any needs for research that may arise in the future. In the same way we should design educational buildings so that they can be adapted at a minimum cost at a later date.

DISCUSSION

Mr. H. G. Coulter, M.B.E., M.C. [*F*]: In the first part of Mr. Johnson-Marshall's paper he has paid tribute to the work of the architect during the post-war years. In the second part he has given an all too modest account of the work of his Department. I should like to pay tribute to the work of his Department and to the very constructive and helpful advice which has been given to those who have sought it. But it is the third part of his paper I want to refer to particularly. The President said he hoped discussion would be frank and free, so I will touch on a perhaps rather delicate and controversial matter.

I was most interested in what Mr. Marshall has said with regard to the relationship of the architect with industrial firms. I have some experience of this and my experience rather makes me feel that the architect is in danger of missing the great opportunity which he might have in the near future of vitally influencing all forms of industrial design, particularly the design of factory-made buildings. Under the Code of Professional Conduct it is laid down that a member or student of the Institute must not be a director of a firm or company carrying on a business whose activities are connected with the building industry. Now this means that at present they can only be engaged in industry as hired technicians. In this role they cannot bring sufficient influence to bear on design.

Whether we like it or not, more and more factory-made buildings are being erected; as we have heard, in the next year they will constitute 25 per cent of the total school building programme. It is therefore essential, if these buildings are to be properly designed, that the architect should come in at a very high level, and I think at directorial level. If he is to be debarred for ever from doing this he must remain merely a technician and his advice will not carry enough weight. It will mean that he will spend most of his time assembling factory-made buildings indifferently designed by others. We must get rid of the idea that the architect is a man who supplies the frills. He must be recognised as a designer who is absolutely essential to proper production.

Of course, if an architect is to function as a director his training must take this into account. He must certainly, for instance, be capable of regarding design from the broad point of view and be able to put his ideas across to industrial people. Very many clever designers have in the past been too narrow in outlook and have failed to carry industrialists with them. It is therefore essential both to get the right type of student at the outset and see that he gets the training which will enable him to fit in with the conditions of today. We must see that the architect becomes a leader.

It should be remembered that the engineer is not subject to the limitations of the architect, and as a rule he has a higher status in industry. It should also be borne in mind that many young members of industry first take a training in law before entering an industrial firm.

I think, therefore, that we should do these two things: first, revise the training of the architect (and with this must go propaganda to ensure that the architect's role is properly understood) and secondly, revise the Code of Practice as it is at present.

Mr. Howard Kelly [*F*]: I should like to ask a question which has been put to me, not as an architect, but as a member of a community which pays the highest rates in this country: how are the costs of maintenance of synthetic finishes related to the costs of maintenance of the traditional type school which rely on permanent finishes?

Dr. R. Bradbury, A.M.T.P.I. [*F*]: I should like to ask whether Mr. Johnson-Marshall regards it as advisable that every school architect everywhere should experiment with new methods of construction despite the possible disasters which may occur, or should some of us wait until we are given the official O.K. after new techniques have been tried out and approved?

Mr. Leslie Wood [*A*]: I would like to correct any impression given by the last speaker of possible disasters; the word 'experimental' has also been used. As Mr. Clarke Hall has said, there is a lack of any definite solution at present, but we should make it abundantly clear to all those who may constitute our clients that there is no question of disaster and no question of children being treated as guinea-pigs. All experimental work is done on the drawing board and in consultation with the educational authorities. We are advised by structural engineers and by experts in water-proofing, etc., and when any building is built you can be certain it is much better than any put up in the past from the point

of view of the children and also from the structural point of view.

I should like to say something about the remarks of Mr. Coulter. I think we have to ask how many systems of prefabricated construction we do mean to develop. We cannot have too many only slightly differing solutions, or we shall be faced with a welter of possibilities and a great deal of wasted energy in producing them. There are probably a very limited number of architects who are prepared to devote a good deal of time to directorships. Therefore it doesn't much matter if they have to give up their professional architectural status and be recognised as directors in their particular field of skill. Professional standing is not therefore affected by prefabrication. We should be glad to utilise components which have been designed by others who are perhaps going to sacrifice their ordinary professional role to ensure that this building problem should be properly solved from the architect's point of view.

Mr. J. L. Longland, Director of Education, Derbyshire County Council: I speak as a client, and I should like to say, in that capacity, that the use of new methods of standardised construction does work, not only in Hertfordshire. Four or five years ago in Derbyshire we were faced with an almost complete standstill through shortages of materials and labour, and we were simply not producing the schools needed. The County Architect had therefore to decide, after consultation with his educational clients and administrative people, whether we should turn over completely to standardised construction. We did in the event use one of the systems described by Mr. Johnson-Marshall, namely the Hill's system

Speaking as a client, I want to say that has meant that instead of handling three or four schools a year and taking three or four years to build a school, we are turning out about three-quarters of a million to a million pounds' worth of building a year, and we recently built a two-year school in just over five months. That would not be enough in itself; I want to say further, still speaking on behalf of educational authorities, that the speeding up of construction and the use of new materials has certainly not been at the sacrifice of the children. The schools are better than we have ever been able to build before from an educational point of view.

I personally have found it most enormously satisfying and very good fun in every way to collaborate in the three-fold structure mentioned in one of our Conference papers; a structure, that is to say, consisting of the bright ideas of Mr. Johnson-Marshall and his boys; the collaboration of the County Architect and his admirable staff of young qualified architects who are just about as full of good ideas as Johnson-Marshall and his team; and the fullest co-operation of a series of private architects.

This system is working; it is working faster than any system worked before; producing better schools than ever before; and all are partners, Ministry, County Architect and private architects—who get better every year. And if I could bring some of the children here they would endorse what I have said.

There may be many views about the types of schools and the experiments we are making; but I wanted to speak personally from the point of view of a satisfied client.

Mr. D. W. Dickenson [*F*], Education Architect, North Riding County Council: We have heard a good deal about forms of prefabrication. I must say that while credit must go to the Ministry for the work they have done on this, I believe they are not entirely on the right track. I said this just after the war about housing and I say the same about schools. What is required is more unification of all materials and some system whereby materials can be connected together in any form of construction which has been developed, whereby the individual architect can take materials and know that they will fit in in a Meccano-like fashion, that they are not part of a stereotyped form of construction.

It is going to be rather a poor outlook if we are going to have a limited number of prefabricated systems of school construction. In many cases, particularly in our small villages, the school is *the* building. If every village in the country is going to have one of a few forms of design the result will not be happy. A modular system may be the basis to work on. If slabs, partitions, etc., are developed on a standard basis the architect can achieve much the same results as have been achieved by prefabrication but with a very much wider variety of design.

Mr. Johnson-Marshall then summed up. He said: On this question of how many forms of prefabrication: since the demand so vastly exceeds the supply I see no reason why we should not have fifty or sixty ways of building. I see no reason why we should have one conception or another of new technique. The architect's role is not just limited to designing a system of construction. Almost every component we use—lighting, windows, pieces of furniture—each has to be designed, and if we are to get it at the price the mass of people can afford, it has got to be mass made. Quite clearly there will always be the field of high cost stuff where the architect will always come in, but I have been making a plea for the architect to enter that other world of cheaper components and articles which the masses of people have to have. I see a terrific demand for the architect's services if he is prepared to enter that field.

Mr. Clarke Hall mentioned the variety of approaches to the problem. Thank goodness for that variety. There is no one pattern of education. That is what makes the whole field so stimulating and exciting, and so long as we have clients like Longland and others here who are using their imagination in the world of education we architects are going to have a stimulating and exciting time trying to keep pace, and we shall get a vast variety of building.

Dr. Bradbury mentioned the question of whether every architect should try to develop a system of construction or wait until it has been officially O.K.'d. I hope no one will wait for anything official. My paper was a plea for freedom for the architect to design wherever it is appropriate for him to design, to be unhampered, and I say to Dr. Bradbury that I hope when systems of construction or techniques are being designed we won't wait for some official to tell us they are O.K. but will use our judgment whether it is worth while having a go. That is the architect's role.

Mr. Sheppard, in summing up, said that he would like very much to enter into an argument with Mr. Johnson-Marshall but it was not permitted and it would take too long! There were, however, one or two points that had been raised during the discussion with which he would like to deal. The first was maintenance costs. On this Mr. Sheppard said he would not like to make any comparison in present-day conditions. It was extremely difficult today to get good finishes and workmanship in any form of traditional building. There had been a decline of plastering, of brickwork, of joinery, etc. In both forms proper workmanship, proper specification were going to save headaches later on. He thought there was not a great difference between the occupational risk of either form of construction.

On Mr. Dickenson's plea for universality of dimensional co-ordination, Mr. Sheppard said he entirely agreed. It was what we all wanted. But that golden age was not yet. He was sure we all had it very much in mind.

Meeting at Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone, Friday 12 June. The President in the Chair

Mr. C. H. Aslin, C.B.E., Vice-President R.I.B.A., County Architect of Hertfordshire, Mr. S. H. Loweth, F.S.A. [*F*], County Architect of Kent, and Mr. F. R. S. Yorke [*F*] read brief synopses of their papers, entitled respectively 'How the Local Authority Works', 'Collaboration Between Official and Private Architects' and 'The Private Architect's Problem' (published in full in the June JOURNAL), and Mr. Loweth showed some slides illustrating his paper.

Mr. Howard V. Lobb, C.B.E. [*F*], proposing a vote of thanks, then said: I am very glad to have this opportunity of thanking our speakers for the careful thought which has obviously gone into their various papers.

You, Mr. President, said in another place that it was very desirable that we should consider the whole question of human relationships in the building industry and you have thought fit to convene a working party composed of a number of architects and members of the building industry to

try to put over to the parties concerned the idea of the team spirit. It does seem to me that this morning we have heard from the different sections of the architectural profession about human relationships inside the profession, and I should like to underline one or two points.

First, Mr. Loweth and Mr. Yorke both referred to the 'end product', which after all is what we are all interested in. There is no real difference between the architect in private practice and the architect in official practice. We all want to build supremely well. And I think that working together as a team with our colleagues in the building industry must help to achieve that end.

Then there is this question of the policy of the County Architect working with and through the private architect. Mr. Loweth mentioned that it is the policy of his county to do this rather than to augment the ranks of the temporary staff in order that in times of distress that temporary staff may not have to leave. But I hope that policy won't simply transfer the distress from the offices of the public architects to those of the private architects. I think it is necessary, if this policy of employing the private architect is to be brought into being, that it should be a definite policy and not, as Mr. Yorke rightly said, a panic measure.

Mr. H. Conolly [*F*], seconding: When I first read the subject of this Conference I thought 'What a pity', because everything that could be said about school buildings has already been said. But these two morning sessions have shown that we are not at the end of talking about school buildings; we are only at the beginning.

After the papers on policy yesterday—Mr. Johnson-Marshall's sincere and scientific enthusiasm and Mr. Sheppard's erudition and wicked wit—we have got down today to a more detailed examination of how a local authority works. And we have been very fortunate in having three very distinguished practitioners in their own line. Mr. Aslin made me feel proud to be an official architect, and I think we official architects are also very proud of him, because he is leading school architecture on to a new plane of planning and construction and has given an international reputation to English school architecture not possessed by any other field of building in England. He has been able to manage his own local authority so as to get the right conditions and atmosphere for his men to work in and has made full use of the large continuing programme that an authority such as Hertfordshire has. Whether it may be thought there is a lack of variety in such a programme I don't know, but each school is eternally his own. In strong contrast, we have had Mr. Loweth, whose every school is different because he uses different people. As to Mr. Yorke, I thought perhaps we were doing him a good turn when we offered him a job, but having read his paper I am not so sure. We are perhaps putting him in difficulty!

DISCUSSION

The first speaker said that in spite of the claims of the Conference papers, sweet reasonableness did not prevail in all parts of the country between official and private architects. If the Conference helped to bring greater harmony into their relationship it would be very valuable. Some conflict resulted from the different methods of remuneration, many junior official architects not appreciating the extent of the private architect's overheads. If a way could be found of giving the private architect some degree of security and continuity of work it would assist him to organise his office and plan his work economically and would get him closer to his official brother architect.

With regard to Mr. Yorke's paper, the real problem today was how to be a private architect at all. It was almost impossible for a young man to start in private practice today without considerable capital.

Regarding new techniques of building, the architect ought to be in a position to design components before they came out of the factory; otherwise he would simply have to put up with them when they came out.

The next speaker referred to salaries and costs. Many local authority salaries were too low. At the same time he would like more data on office costs particularly in new development work. For example, had the Ministry of Education any idea of office costs in building schools like that at Wokingham?

One point that had not been much touched on in the papers was the architect/client, or architect/child relationship. It was a great problem to get behind the schedule of requirements and understand the educational life for which architects were designing the physical framework. Here the official architects had the advantage over the private, and it would be interesting to know what machinery they had for keeping their ears to the ground.

One speaker, in referring to Mr. Yorke's paper, suggested that a system similar to that employed by a barrister might be introduced among architects. Instead of having a large number of juniors on his staff a barrister farmed out work to juniors employed in other offices, it being understood that they might do this work in their office time.

The point that the primary function of the architect was to be a designer was stressed by the next speaker. The disadvantage of large official staffs was that the official architect himself could not be the designer of much of the work for which he was finally responsible. Unless local government authorities could be brought to give adequate remuneration to a sufficient number of architects in their departments, the only chance of getting a high standard of work would be by some co-operative system that would make possible the employment of men who could give their whole time and attention to the technical processes of architecture. The group system of working could be further extended in this way.

On Mr. Yorke's suggestion of the architectural company, one member wondered if he were pulling members' legs. This member said he disliked the idea intensely. The private architect should guard his freedom and individuality even if it meant weathering financial storms. God forbid that they should ever become directors of plan-producing companies.

On the other hand, the next member to speak thought the question of limited liability companies should not be regarded as in itself indecent but should be considered dispassionately. During the last fifty years there had been many developments in techniques but no change whatever in the ordinary partnership agreement or the code of practice. The time had come to devote some attention to these things. This speaker gave some figures illustrating the financial disabilities of the architect as compared with a business firm. Thus a business firm that made £20,000 gross profit in a year might allocate £10,000 to payment of dividends and the remainder to building up reserves. On these reserves tax would be paid of approximately 10*s*. in the pound. The net addition to working capital was thus £5,000. The ordinary architectural partnership would have the whole of the £20,000 treated as profits so that only £500 would be left available to plough back into the business. He did not suggest that the profession or the Institute should be mainly worried about the financial aspect, but they should be worried about stability and methods of working and continuity, and if through prejudice they were limiting their opportunities of putting money into reserves for office improvements or for a rainy day they were being stupid.

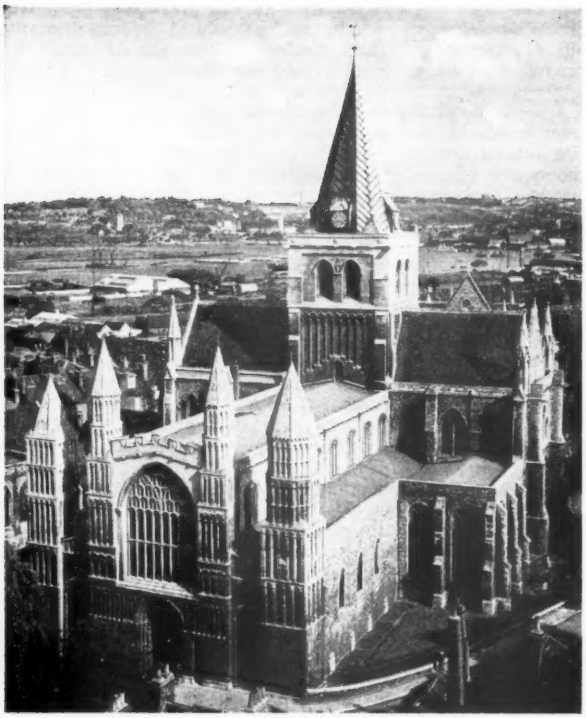
The question was then asked why the Ministry of Education should pride themselves on the reduction of school building costs, when all they had in fact done was to build smaller buildings. If these smaller buildings were now considered adequate obviously the former ones had been too big, and this being so, why had it taken the Ministry from 1944 to 1951 to discover it?

Another speaker suggested that Mr. Loweth's form of service agreement might tend to diminish the architect's responsibility for engineering services, and another wanted to know if the Ministry approved the R.I.B.A. fair tender requirements.

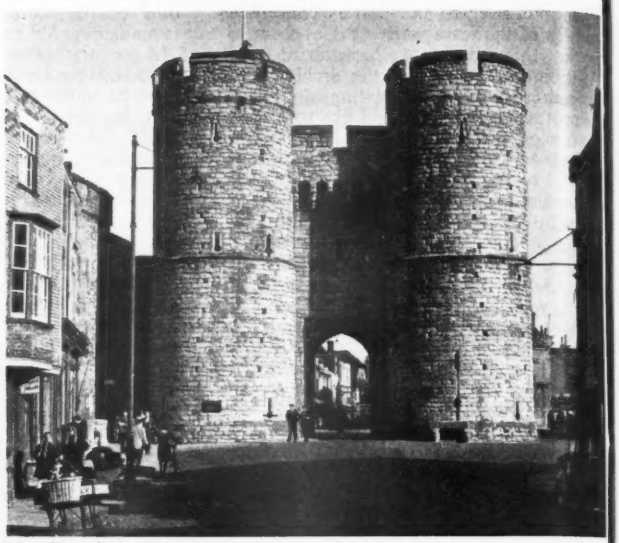
It was not felt by one member that the conditions of harmony between public and private architects which had been described from the platform were typical in the minor counties. There was antagonism and this had unfortunately crept into R.I.B.A. Council elections. If the Conference decided that the employment of private architects was the right policy, then this should be made known widely as the feeling of the R.I.B.A. The same speaker deplored the waste that was caused when controlling Government Departments changed their minds after work had been started.

An official architect member then declared that everyone wanted unity in the profession. He and his fellows were all architects first and officials second. No one

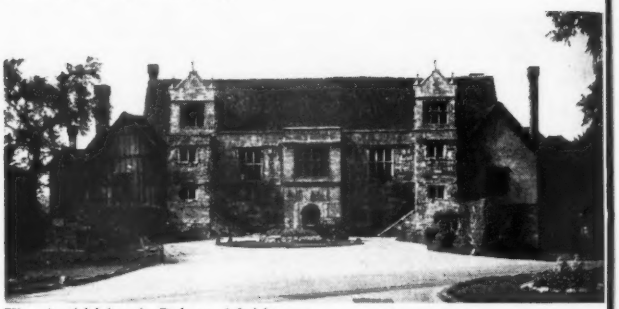
(*continued on page* 368)



Rochester Cathedral



The West Gate, Canterbury

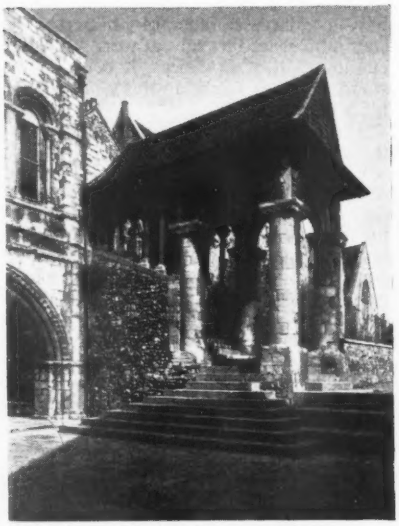


The Archbishop's Palace, Maidstone

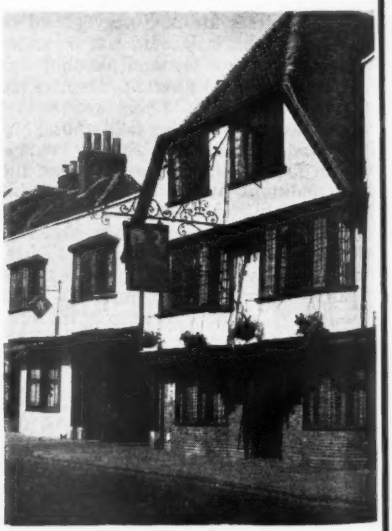
Rochester Cathedral is in need of money for essential repairs. An appeal, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, the Bishop of Rochester, the Dean of Rochester and the Mayor of Rochester, has been issued. The sum of £60,000 is wanted—not large as appeals go these days—to combat dry rot, death watch beetle and erosion of masonry. Architects may perhaps wish to contribute towards its safeguarding.

The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells

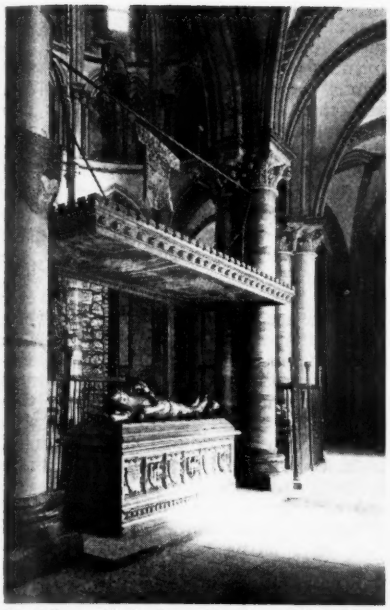
Calverley Crescent, Tunbridge Wells



Canterbury Cathedral. Norman staircase

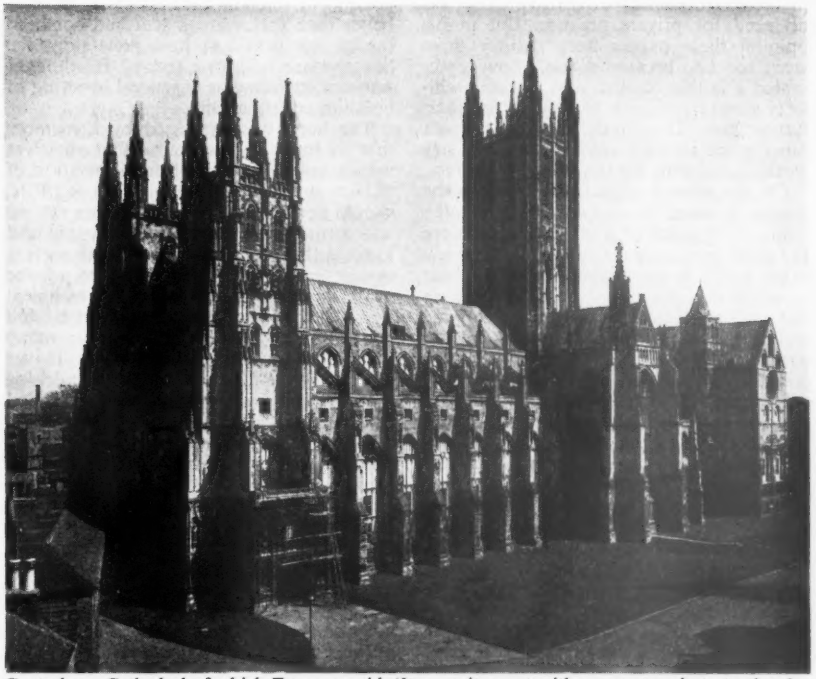


The Falstaff Inn, Canterbury



Canterbury Cathedral. Tomb of the Black Prince

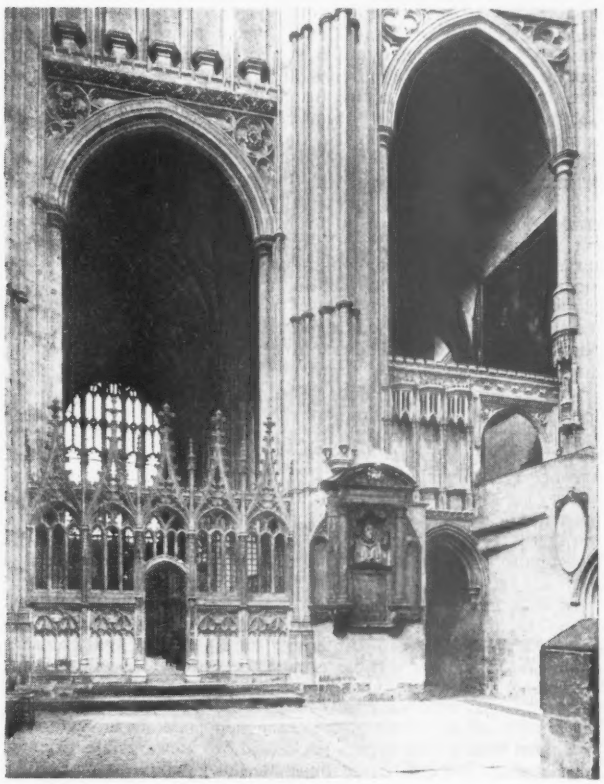
Some Old Buildings in Kent



Canterbury Cathedral of which Erasmus said, 'It rears its crest with so great majesty to the sky, that it inspires a feeling of awe even in those who look at it from afar'

Photographs by Herbert Felton, F.R.P.S.

Canterbury Cathedral. Steps, pulpitum and south transept



Canterbury Cathedral, the Martyrdom

in their right senses would say there was no need for private practice. But in his opinion these papers were two or three years too late because schools now represented a falling market, and private architects should not look too much for their future there. There was, however, enough other work to keep the building industry working overtime for the rest of their lives.

On the general subjects discussed in the papers it must be remembered that the finance committee of a local authority were the most mercenary and hard-hearted body in the world. A county architect had to bear in mind that his finance committee were not interested in the future of private architects nor of architecture, but in pounds, shillings and pence. And work could be done cheaper in a large public office than by private architects; that was the only justification for the official architect. He thought that when private architects were used by the county architect there must be a large staff employed on co-ordinating the work of these private architects, and it could not therefore be the most economical way of tackling the job. Finally, on the question of architects forming or joining limited liability companies, this speaker reminded listeners of the story of Red Riding Hood.

Two disadvantages of Mr. Loweth's system were then suggested; he had seemed to indicate that the sketch design should be provided by his Department and that they also wrote the specification. These ought always to be the individual architect's responsibility.

Another speaker felt that a lot of rubbish was talked about art and architecture. We might like being architects but we were in architecture primarily to obtain a livelihood. We worked in a commercial world and we had our hands tied by a feudal code of professional practice. Our counterparts in the commercial world thought we were 'plumb crazy' for working as we do for what we got. We had only to look at the bar and at surgery to see that money-making was not incompatible with professional dignity. He thought a question to be asked was whether the R.I.B.A. was organised to give the best possible help to its members in earning their living.

A member with experience of America spoke of the high standing of the large engineering - architectural corporations there. They were highly respected and had been responsible for raising American factory construction and design to its high present-day level. They had the necessary resources for the collection of data, investigation and research, without which technical advance was impossible. They were in a largely parallel position to the official architects of this country. He also said that the law in some American states made it compulsory for the architectural members of a company to be named.

One member felt that effects today were being achieved by means of colours which in a short time would need a good deal of maintenance instead of with materials which would mellow with time. There was a tendency to claim that the substitute was better than the original. If it had not been for the war would we have gone along the lines we are following today? He thought we were encouraging a general lowering of building craftsmanship.

The hope was expressed by a member that we might in due course find ourselves with a unified system of administration of public authority building. The R.I.B.A. should begin thinking about such a system and getting it adopted by government and local authorities. The purpose of such a system must be the maintenance of the profession as a free designing and technical body, and to that end there must be full and complete responsibility for as many individual practitioners as possible. It was a weakness of the team system of working that human beings working together tended to lean on each other.

The idea of the company organisation occupied the next speaker. He thought we needed to know more about the legal implications and to be told exactly what were the pros and cons of it.

Mr. Aslin, Mr. Loweth and Mr. Johnson-Marshall then summed up. On the question of temporary staff, Mr. Aslin said that in his opinion there should not be any. On the question of office costs, if an official office could not run its own costing system it was badly run. The idea that non-traditional building had high maintenance costs was a fallacy. To ask where we should be going but for the war was to look back to the Middle Ages and ask where should we be had it not been for the Black Death. Everything had grown out of the conditions in which we found ourselves, and he believed the present trend would continue indefinitely.

Mr. Loweth said he was surprised to hear it said that the R.I.B.A. was too late in considering the question of the employment of private architects, since the member who complained of this had himself been on the Council in 1947–48 and could have raised it then. He also challenged the same member to prove that the cost of employing a private architect was higher than that of using the official architect's office. He had given sketch plans to private architects only when it was first decided to use private architects, and the sketch plans had already been done in the office; they were naturally handed over. It was true that the quantity surveyor wrote the specification, but the whole of the information for it was given him by the architect. As to the cost of making alterations when the Ministry changed its mind about building regulations, he felt they should give official architects notice when they were going to do this, and if plans had to be scrapped the cost should be borne by the government and not the ratepayer.

Mr. Johnson-Marshall corrected Mr. Loweth on this point. No regulation had ever been changed on an existing programme, he said. On the question of local authorities' interest in architecture, this would grow with knowledge; it was the architect's job to see that it went on growing. The matter of competitive tenders was one for local authorities themselves to deal with; the Ministry was not out to give a ruling on every detail. On the statement that school buildings were smaller today, he said that the cut had not been in teaching space, which in fact was greater; the saving was in what had hitherto been waste space. The question of the relation between the private and official architect represented a really serious job to be done; it was the key problem of our time.

Speeches at the Conference Dinner. Held Friday 12 June at the Simon Langton Girls' School, Canterbury. The President in the Chair

Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G., President R.I.B.A., having proposed the Loyal Toasts, proposed 'Our Civic Hosts'. He said: I should first like to refer to the very gracious and generous welcome which was given to us yesterday by the Mayor of Canterbury. I think we all had a great sense of privilege at being in the ecclesiastical metropolis (those are the words of the guide book), the seat of the primacies of all England. And now tonight we have with us the Dean who was responsible for conducting the service which to many of us was so moving. The anthem was something we shall all remember for a very long time. We shall remember, too, the great beauty that is in the 1400 years old stones of the precincts of the Cathedral. It was a great privilege to be there.

I don't know whether you remember reading a long time ago something Mr. Trystan Edwards wrote: 'What the Building Says'. It reminded me in its turn of something Mr. Hugh Walpole said. He discovered, while thinking about Canterbury, that buildings have a soul and a character and can speak. I wonder if our buildings today can speak and what they would say if they could!

Now I come to Folkestone, also an ancient town and one which has had many royal occasions. Elizabeth I visited Folkestone and I hope it won't be very long before Elizabeth II visits Folkestone. If I can encourage Her Majesty in any way you can count on me! Folkestone is also a place which arouses much emotion in travellers. I speak with authority on Folkestone, because I lived there as a boy. My parents' house was not built by an architect but by a builder named 'Smith'. It was an example of quite early English architecture in having one of the first examples of plywood oak panelling in the dining-room!

In conclusion, then, to the mayor and aldermen and corporation we owe a debt of gratitude; and I would add that the mayor has some claim to fame, since he has a brother who is an architect!

The Mayor of Canterbury, Alderman H. P. Dawton, F.R.I.C.S., responding, said: Dr. Johnson in his day described architects as professors of the art of building; and whilst in the century and a half which have passed since then you may have moved from that description to become supervisors of the building industry, you still have the great privilege of being responsible to a great extent for changing the faces of our towns and villages. Change there must be, and change brings its own distinctive styles.

Not all styles are appreciated afterwards—consider, for example, the early Victorian period. And it appears to me that we are passing through a difficult time today as regards the arts. The present generation seems to have accepted the view that the beautiful has been exhausted as a subject for art and to gain attention and arouse interest an element of precocity has to be introduced. This I think is apparent in music, in painting and in architecture. And in the latter, it appears to me that the bigger buildings are better designed than the small houses, which sometimes seem to resemble the better class of farm buildings! I think the style of the South Bank has left its mark on your profession; but I think that this will pass.

The Mayor of Folkestone, Alderman J. F. Moncrieff: We in Kent are very proud of Canterbury. Every conference that comes to Folkestone has an excursion to Canterbury!—though I don't think I have ever known a conference come to Canterbury from Folkestone for a garden party before.

I see the theme of the Conference is schools. That is another reason for coming to Canterbury. Look, for instance, at this very interesting building we are in now. I have been very much impressed by the way the architectural profession has accepted the necessary economies. I am sure that it is the duty of our public authorities to give the architects a chance to do their best to produce imaginative and practical designs within the necessary economies of our time. We public authorities must be prepared to accept revolutionary designs, to change with our changing times. I can also see, judging from this building, that it is possible, using new materials and new techniques, to produce beautiful and practical buildings. The possibilities of today are stimulating. There is of course the difficulty of building costs, but there are difficulties in every age. Imagine building the great cathedrals with the lack of mechanical aids.

Last year my wife and I went to the U.S.A., to the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament, and on the way back spent two days in Washington, where we saw the Capitol and Lincoln memorial; and then we went on to New York where we went to the seventieth floor of the Radio City building. And then last night I was shown a very interesting little corporation house designed by one of your architects to fit in with the historic buildings surrounding it. And I see from that the limitless variety of construction to which the architect has to give his mind. And I have a great respect for the profession. I am also keenly aware of its responsibility for changing the landscapes of the future and for moulding public thinking—because their environment will mould the thinking of future generations.

Major Sir Henry J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bart., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., High Sheriff of Kent, proposing the toast of the South Eastern Society of Architects, said: When you gave me the privilege of proposing this toast I do not doubt that it was in recognition of the position which I at present hold—this ancient, honourable and apparently functionless activity. And I must say there are times when I feel about myself as is written in the immortal words of the Roads Department of Kent County Council—'Danger, Temporary Surface'.

We in Kent feel that in this county we unite the old England with the new. We have our famous coastal resorts, we have our ancient city of Canterbury and we have our industrial areas in the west and north. Yet we are united as a county. We see in our history an organic growth, and it is our pride that we have kept the loyalty of those born in Kent even though living in extraordinarily different conditions. And in this organic growth, in adapting conditions to the needs of the present day, there is no doubt that architecture has played the greatest role. We should never have been able to satisfy the great increases of population which we have had without a really active building programme. And I do not feel it is out of place in this room to mention two people who have contributed greatly to this programme. We have the architect of the Kent County Council, Mr. Loweth, whose work is known to you and who has been an absolute tower of strength to the county. We have also that magnificent figure Mr. Redman, who has been Chairman of the Kent Education Committee for six years and who despite all difficulties has pressed on with that great building programme which will do credit not only to the county but to the whole country.

Mr. Loweth has been a pioneer in the co-ordinated working of local authorities with private firms. I have no doubt the work he has done here will be in many ways a pattern to the rest of the country. And I think also we should pay a special tribute to the work of the South Eastern Society of Architects.

I do not wish to follow my friends the mayors of Canterbury and Folkestone in a discussion of the aesthetic merits of the buildings we see around us. It appears to me that buildings are to a great extent an expression of the age in which they are created. We see that in the past. Seventy or eighty years ago we saw buildings of great elaboration using great masses of materials, but still with an underlying lack of confidence manifested in their imitation of the past. Here in this county and in these schools I think we have got a very fine bridge between the past and the present. The life of this county will be enriched by the buildings that are going up.

Architecture has sometimes been called the Cinderella of the arts, sometimes the ugly sister. I don't think we feel that either of those descriptions apply today. I think we feel a reasonable confidence that these school buildings which are going up in Kent will be a sober and true expression of the people who are educated in them and the people who built them. And I don't think we can wish for anything better than that.

Mr. Robert W. Paine, A.R.C.A. [*A*], President of the South Eastern Society of Architects, responding to the toast, said: I should like to pay tribute to all those who have worked with me to make the Conference possible. I have had a most excellent and admirable executive committee who have been indefatigable in their efforts. I would like to mention the work of my deputy, Mr. George Clay of Gravesend, and I must also mention very particularly the work of Mr. Hugh Wilson. Like Wren he can confidently sit here and say, 'Look around for yourselves and see'. In seeing this admirable building we are seeing only a small proportion of the work he has done as City Architect of Canterbury. I only wish you had been here last week to see the magnificent Coronation display which he arranged. And the whole burden of the exhibition side of this Conference has fallen upon him.

There is much that one could say on an occasion like this, but time is short. So I will content myself by saying that we in the South Eastern Society—together, I am sure, with all our brother architects—take a very great pride in that we are able to give shelter by means of our buildings to occasions like this. Of all the things much talked about in connection with the Coronation the Abbey seems to have been more or less left out. Yet it is amazing to think that a building erected so long ago, with such inadequate means, should have survived to provide the setting for all that magnificence. If our buildings do the same we shall have made a very satisfactory contribution to history and to the well-being of our fellow-men.

Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., Past President R.I.B.A., then rose to propose the toast of

'The Guests'. He said: I feel that we are really all guests in Canterbury, which since that horrid outrage took place in the venerable Cathedral here has taken Winchester's former place as the centre of the Church. And I must first mention the venerable Dean of Canterbury, and the service which we enjoyed so much yesterday and which will be a lasting memory.

Sir Lancelot then referred briefly to the other distinguished guests: to the High Sheriff of Kent, a very distinguished soldier; to the mayors of Folkestone and Canterbury, together with their mayoresses, town clerks and permanent officials; to the Director of Education for Canterbury—'If he helps architects to build schools like this we are greatly indebted to him'; to the Warden of St. Augustine's College, where the garden party had been held—'He might almost be described as the Reverend Gentleman of the Royal Bed Chambers'; to Sir Alfred Bossom, M.P. for the Maidstone Division of Kent, who was unfortunately unable to be present, and who in giving up architecture for Parliament had dropped the clothing of the lamb and adopted that of the wolf; to Mr. Percy L. Wells, M.P. for Faversham, who was here, together with Mr. Leslie Thomas, M.B.E., M.P. for Canterbury—'His father it was my privilege to know; and I mean privilege'.

Finally, Sir Lancelot referred to Mr. Schofield Morris, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. 'He comes here wearing the gold badge of office which you have read about in your JOURNAL. It is a great privilege and pleasure to see him here with his good lady. Canada, I think, has a very special place in our great Commonwealth. It is nearer to us physically, probably nearer to us in most ways, and as man works out his destiny and may, perhaps, one day destroy this age of stone and steel, it may be to Canada that we shall have to look. It was my pleasure and honour in the first war to serve under a Canadian Major. I never knew a braver man, nor one whose every order I would more gladly have obeyed, being certain that I was doing right. And I think when we saw the Mounties in that wonderful pageant last week we said: "Thank God for Canada".'

Sir Lancelot then referred to Mr. Eric Hughes, Past President of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, who was present with his wife and daughter, and to all the other guests to whom he extended a very hearty welcome.

Mr. R. Schofield Morris [*F*], President, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, responding, said: I would first like to refer to the presidential badge which Sir Lancelot Keay has mentioned. This is the badge which was presented to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada by the R.I.B.A. The actual presentation was attended by the Governor-General of Canada on 25 April last. The badge was worn for the second time at the reception and ball given by the R.I.B.A. on 29 May and for the third time on the occasion of the Coronation in Westminster Abbey. This is the fourth time and I wear it very proudly indeed.

This is the first time that I have attended an R.I.B.A. function as a member. I feel that I have several roles to play, but one which I have great pleasure in playing is that of the representative of 1,700 of your fellow architects in Canada. They have been of course tremendously interested in my coming here. They wished me to bring you their greetings and their very best wishes for your success and well-being.

Your Secretary suggested that I should say something about my country and about architecture in Canada. During the war architecture was more or less at a standstill there. There was complete control so far as building was concerned, only that being permitted which had a bearing on the war effort. We did, however, build a number of industrial plants and I think at that time the pattern was set, and has since been handed down, of a better type of industrial plant than we had ever had before. They are light and airy, and they are 'good neighbours', with shrubberies and flowers around them.

As soon as the war was over controls were relaxed and that led to a surge of building, but we suffered from a shortage of building material. Also the controls on rentals were not relaxed, and that meant that office buildings, for instance, were not built, so that the shortage was not relieved. At the time of the beginning of hostilities in Korea things were in fairly full swing. Controls on the use of steel were reimposed at that time and building was restricted for certain purposes. These controls were relaxed at the beginning of this year, and this has resulted in great building activity in the fields where supplies had hitherto been dammed up—for instance, office buildings.

We also have a great shortage of schools. That seems to be a situation which we share with you and with other countries. It is therefore very interesting to me to find that you have devoted this Conference to schools, and that you are trying to stretch the pound, as we are stretching the dollar, to breaking-point. In our country special difficulty has been caused by the shifting of populations.

As regards housing, in some respects perhaps we have evaded our responsibility, because our government has recognised that it has a responsibility and has done nothing more than encourage the building of housing accommodation by private enterprise. Or perhaps this is a commendable example of bureaucratic restraint?

I feel a great pride in being here at this time. You people have been so generous to us in every way, and to be present in the Abbey and at other functions has been one of the great experiences of our lives; one which we shall take home and cherish. I think this great experience which we have all gone through together will be of the greatest value throughout the Commonwealth.

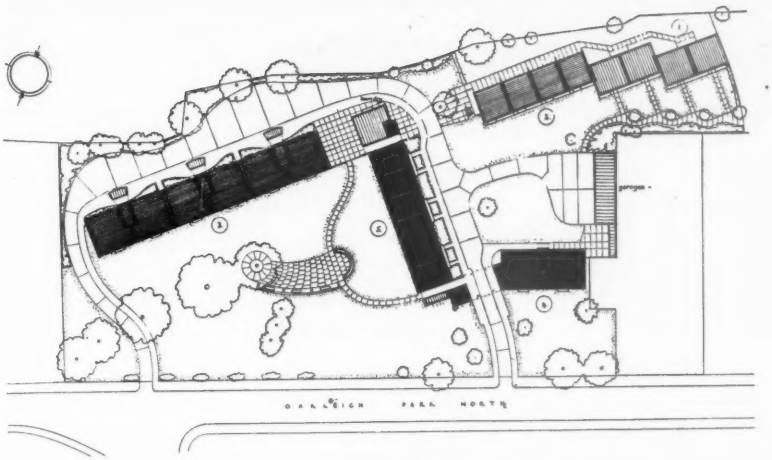
Mr. Leslie M. Thomas, M.B.E., M.P., also responding, said: In this company Percy Wells and I, as mere politicians, feel very humble. But no doubt he is strengthened, as I am, by the knowledge that your livelihood depends on us. You are great creative geniuses who can construct order out of chaos, but where would you be if we didn't provide you with the chaos?

I should like to thank you, Sir Lancelot, for your kind reference to my dear father.

You, Mr. Schofield Morris, have reviewed conditions in our sister Dominion—I say sister Dominion because under the Statute of Westminster in 1932 we in this country acquired Dominion status—and you have told us of shortages of schools and shortages of materials. In fact you have told us that the problems in Canada are very much the same as here.

May I say how glad I am that this Conference found its way to Canterbury. We in this city take a great pride in its history and its tradition and its place in the national life of this country. It contains the great shrine of the Protestant faith. It suffered considerable damage as a result of the last war and its scars are revealed as you walk through every one of its streets. I hope that you gathered here will, both as an association and as individuals, co-operate fully with our Dean and with the City Fathers to ensure that the buildings and monuments erected where now there are these scars and open spaces will represent not only the highest standards and values of this age but also the spirit of this Coronation year.

Friern Barnet U.D.C. The Hollies. K. R. Smith [*A*]. Below, the plan.



Presentation of Housing Medals

By the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government, at the R.I.B.A. 24 June 1953. The President in the Chair

The President, Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G.: This is the fourth occasion when the medals and diplomas presented by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have been distributed in this hall. These medals and diplomas are, as you know, for local authority urban and rural housing work of high quality. I believe there were 294 schemes examined this time, which is about 19 more than last year. The recommendations for the awards are, as you know, carried out by the Regional Awards Committees, and I am happy to assure critics that there is at least one woman on each Committee.

The Minister must be proud, I think, of his architectural children who are showing signs of such high quality. I think our architects do honour to us in their designs, and I think the Minister does honour to us too, in coming here in person to make these awards.

The Minister then presented the medals and diplomas to the prize winners.[1]

The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government, said: One of the difficulties of a Minister who is so unfortunate as to remain more than one year in the same office—a rare occurrence in this strenuous life—is that he is sometimes called upon to perform the same ceremony again. When I asked my private secretary to remind me of what I said last year, in case I should contradict myself on some important point, he reassured me by saying nobody could possibly remember, so why worry?

It is a great privilege for the Minister to present, on behalf of the Ministry—for that is really what I do—these medals and awards; and I think by now they have established themselves, being in their fourth year, as part of the architectural life of this immense effort that fills so much of our thoughts today—the housing of our people.

It is a particular pleasure to see that some authorities appear for the second, and some, I think, for the third time—Coventry, Abingdon, Brackley, Epping, and Crawley Development Corporation I think have been, through their architects, for the second year successful, and seven architects have been successful before; one, I think, Mr. T. R. Bateman, in three

[1] Listed in June JOURNAL, p. 306.

Crawley Development Corporation, Northgate. A. G. Sheppard Fidler, A.M.T.P.I. [*F*]

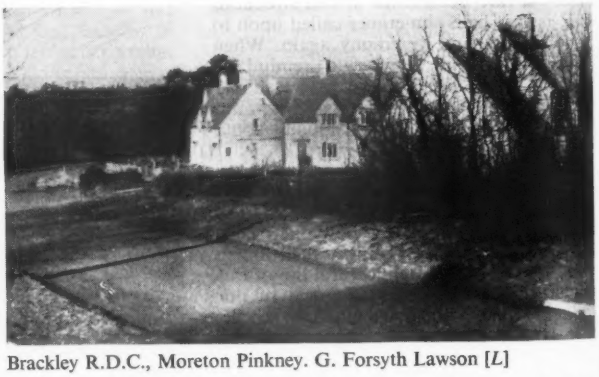
East Ashford R.D.C., Chilham. Jackson & Jackson [*F/A/L*]

Helmsley R.D.C., Elmslac Road. Needham, Thorp and White [*FF/A*]

Maelor R.D.C., Halghton. H. Anthony Clark, F. C. Roberts and Partners [*F/A*]

Higham Ferrers B.C., Upper George Street. Gotch, Saunders and Surridge [*FF*]

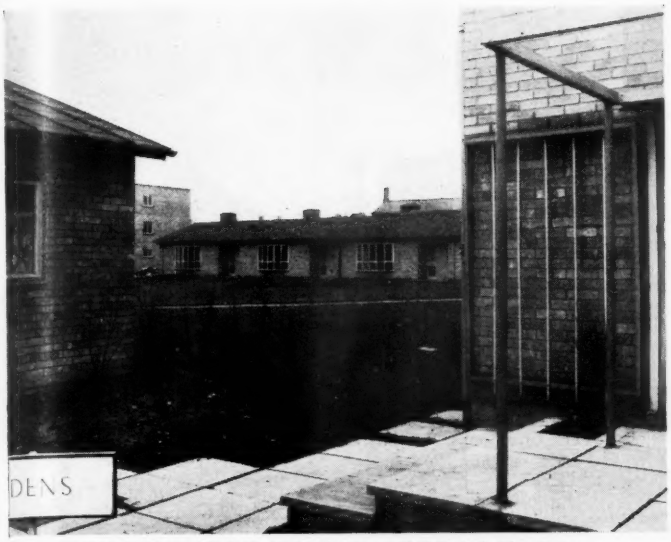
Swansea C.B.C., Penlan. H. T. Wykes, A.M.T.P.I. [*F*]



Brackley R.D.C., Moreton Pinkney. G. Forsyth Lawson [*L*]

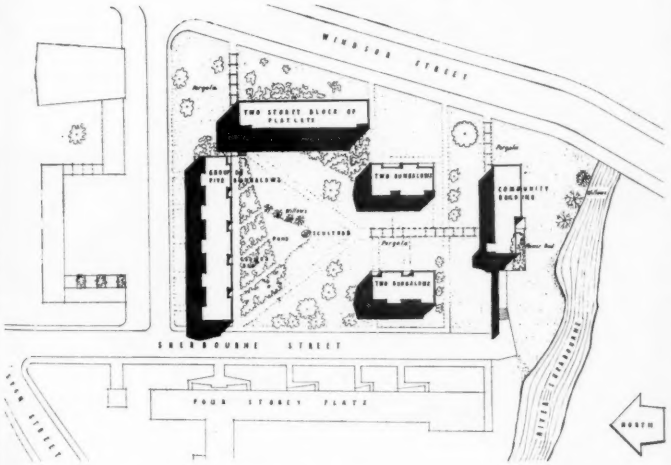
out of four years. That is a great record. We certainly give our good wishes and our congratulations to all the authorities and architects, both those who have won the high award in their area, and to all those who, by their entry, showed their interest and striving for the greatest perfection they could reach.

It is also interesting to see the great range and variety of project, from quite small schemes of domestic and village types, to the great modern flats such as the winning design of Churchill Gardens in the City of Westminster. I was glad also to see that new methods, such as in the great Liverpool scheme, can be and are being combined with designs which won the approval of artists. All that, I think, is of great encouragement, when we look back upon some of the perhaps less successful efforts of mid-nineteenth century work: it is good that these great schemes, big and small, are capable of—and are being designed with a view to—beauty as well as utility. I think perhaps when our successors come to judge, in a generation or two, of all this work that is going on, they will pay tribute to all the efforts of those in charge in this period since the war to leave something worthy behind.



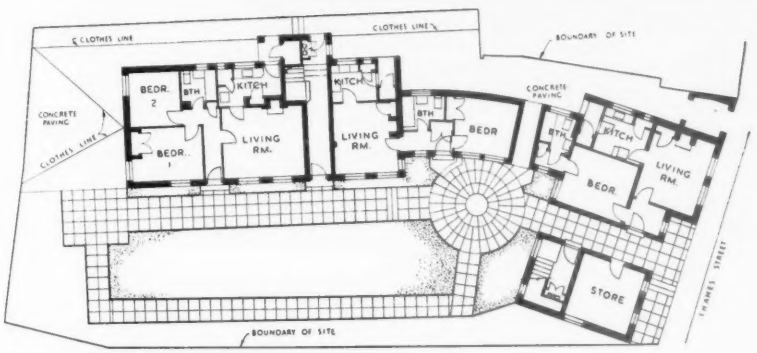
Coventry C.B.C., Spon End. D. E. E. Gibson, C.B.E. [*A*]. Plan below

Abingdon B.C., Thames Street. F. Russell Cox [*F*]. Below, East Ham C.B.C., Ingrave, Brentwood. A. W. Walls [*A*]



My task, as the Minister, is more pedestrian, although I do try to help in any way I can in the promoting of good design. As you know quite well, Mr. President, by a fortunate chance good design and the needs of economy very often go together. It is by the skill of the design that we have been able to achieve more results from the same amount of material; and we have always before us, in the constricted and delicately poised economy of this country, the need to get the maximum result without putting too great a strain upon the economy of the whole nation. We have to do it in materials, and in the use of land.

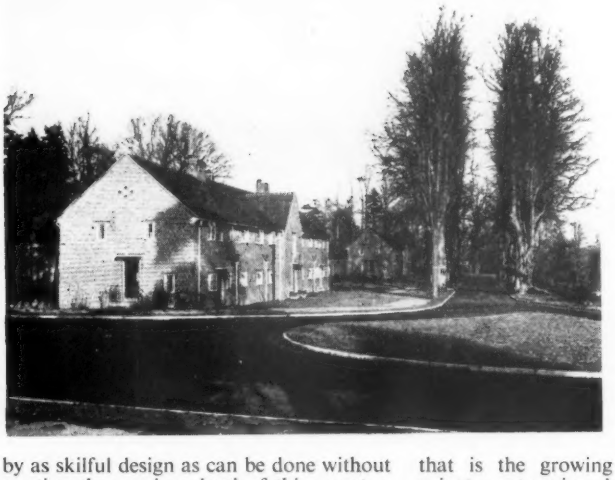
When I took over some 18 months ago, I was told the shortage of steel would bring almost everything to an end, but we somehow got through by means of the steel allocation. Now we are putting a test upon bricks and cement, which are being used absolutely to the full. We are living in a critical period. In the next few months there are certain to be difficulties—there are already—but I think we shall get through. There are also certain alleviations which we have been able to make, and spheres of productivity upon which we have been able to draw. But there will be always some trouble: the long-standing one is to get the best results without waste, and the new need, of which the public is becoming more and more aware, is to get a sense of space



Plan of the Abingdon scheme

Peterlee Development Corporation, Thornton Gill. W. J. Scott [*F*]. Left: Liverpool C.B.C., Kirkby. R. Bradbury. M.T.P.I. [*F*]

Plan of the Kirkby scheme. Liverpool C.B.C.

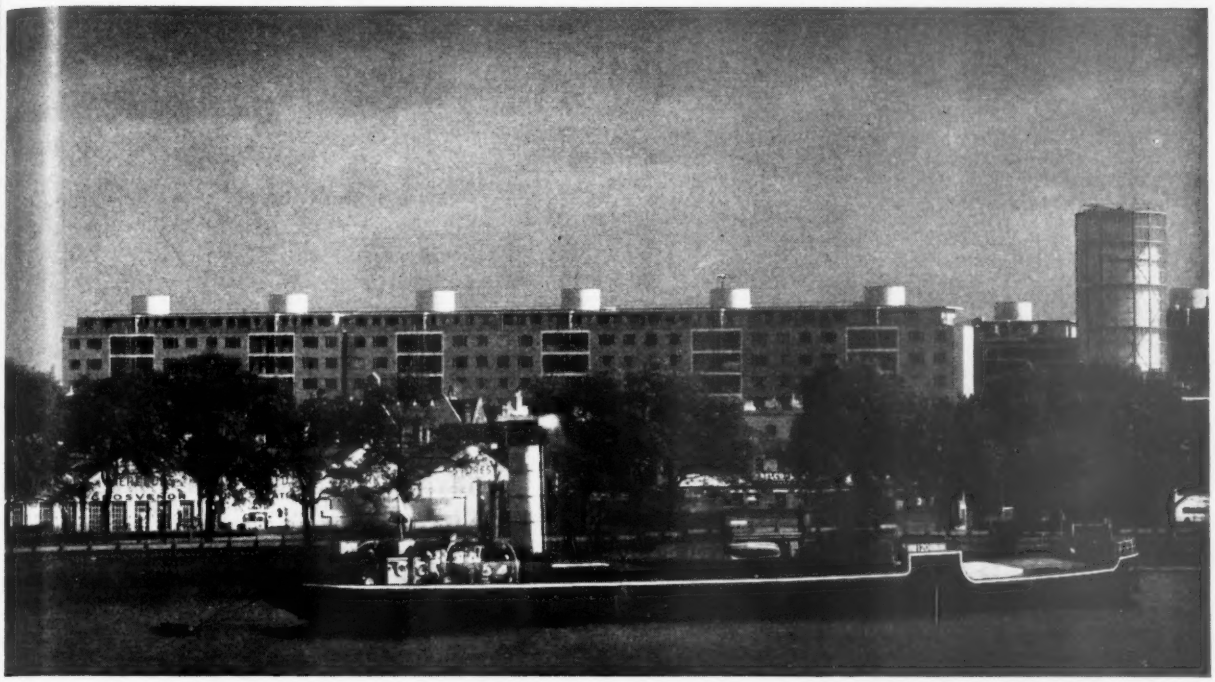


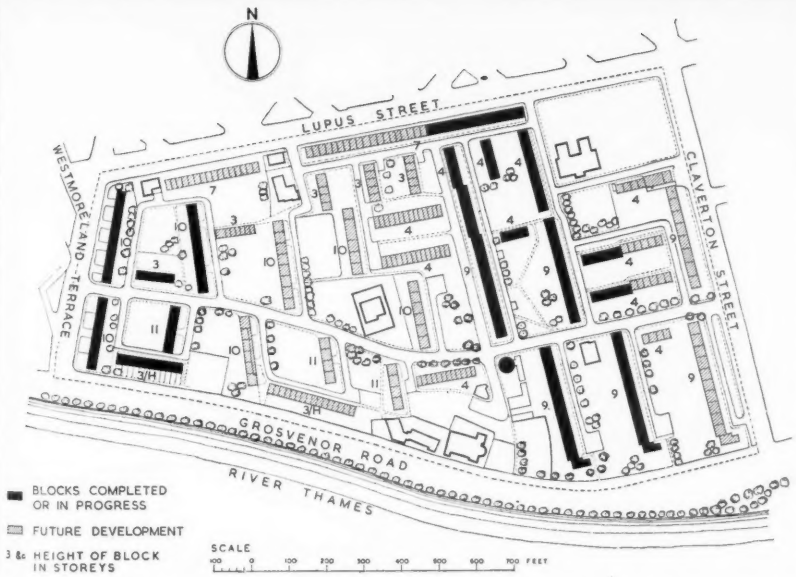
Above middle: Alverston R.D.C., Hawkshead. H. Nicholson. Bottom left: Windsor R.D.C., Sunninghill. Sainsbury and Chamberlain [*L*/*F*]

by as skilful design as can be done without wasting the precious land of this country.

All this period of seven years since the war has been a period such as we are celebrating today, where the local authorities and the architects employed by them are responsible for the character of what our successors will inherit. There now comes—and rightly, in my view—a new element into the house-building effort; and that is the growing part that so-called private enterprise—by that I mean the houses built by private individuals for themselves, or by builders to sell to individuals—will play. I think here is an opportunity, in a proper alliance—for there is no rivalry between these two methods—where an immense benefit will accrue from developing the same standards of high art and skill in the private sphere as we are achieving in the public sphere. I think a great responsibility lies upon us to try to get that. And you, Mr. President, and your colleagues have a great opportunity. And so too have the local authorities, for they can help, not so much by control—I am not too fond of doing things by control—but much more by the help and useful advice which they can give to private developers, be they individuals or firms.

You have been good enough, Mr. President, to refer to our successes. They are certainly not my successes, but are due to the tremendous sense of earnest crusade which has been put into this work by the officers of my Ministry, by the local authorities, by the architects, and I will say by the whole people who feel they are able to combine in this work—I trust without any sense of differences of doctrine or opinion. For there can be no doubt at all that, great as are the other needs of





Westminster C.C. Churchill Gardens, Pimlico. Powell and Moya [*A/A*]. Plan, left

building—and they are very great—the home is the basis of the family; and the family is the basis of all society, at any rate of all Christian society. The work which you do will have a two-fold result: an immense increase in the daily happiness of the people when they can begin to live the life we want them to live; and beauty with its unconscious effect on them.

Well, the movement goes on: we are building more and more houses, both to let and to sell. I need not bother you with all the figures. We are going to build factories and fire stations, we are going to build in every sphere. We build a lot of schools, too! As far as I can see, for generations, for all time ahead, there is in the building industry an immense and expanding sphere of operation. We have to pull down, too, we have to destroy what is intolerable or its service gone, and replace it with modern buildings.

All this immense field lies open, Mr. President, to you and your colleagues, and it is one which must fire your imagination and gratify your ideals. In the short period that may remain to me I shall do all I can to promote the work.

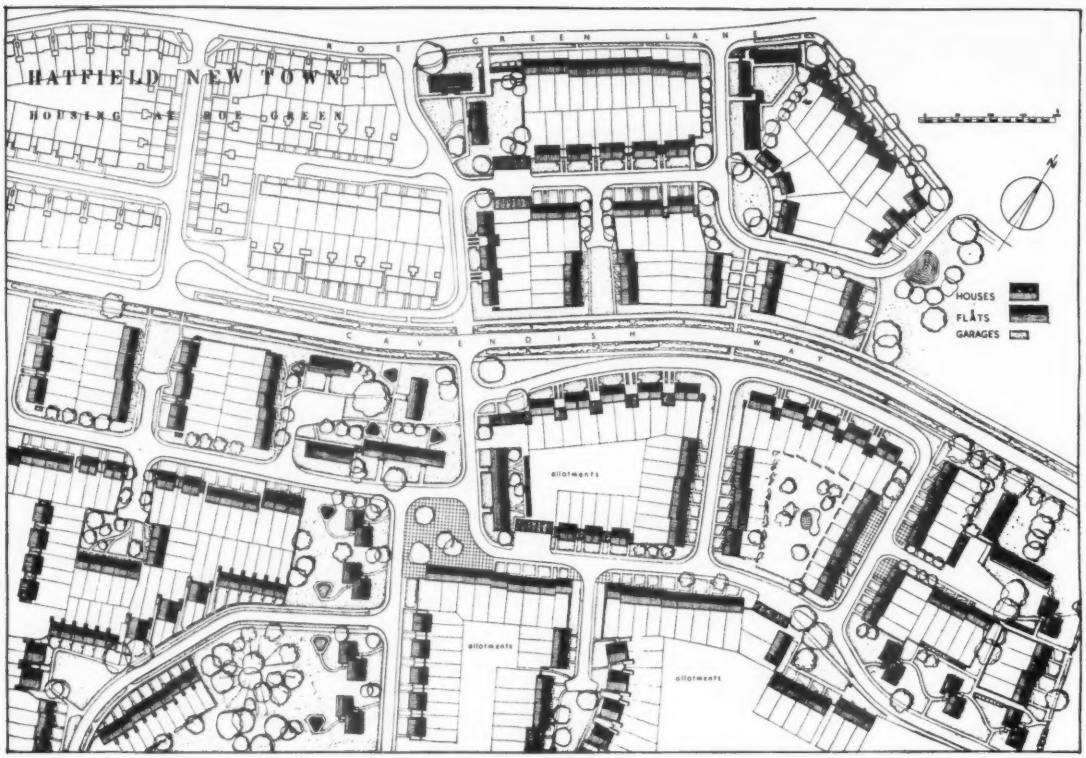
Alderman Charles Russell, C.V.O., J.P., Mayor of Westminster, proposing a vote of thanks, said: It is a very great pleasure to propose this particular vote of thanks, because, thank goodness, there are no politics about it. Unfortunately housing has at times become a matter of acute political controversy, but I am quite sure the object of improving the standards of construction and design has the support of everybody.

After the war, of course, we in Westminster, like everybody else, were anxious that we should produce the very finest results possible, and therefore, as I expect most of you know, we sponsored a competition; as you know, that was won by Messrs. Powell & Moya. Today the project has earned one of these awards. It had already received the award of the R.I.B.A. for 1950, and a Festival Medal last year.

Now, Sir, as Chairman of Westminster Council I have had the opportunity of going round and seeing many schemes, naturally most of them in London. I have been particularly impressed by their variety. One can no longer say, 'Well, of course, that is a municipal scheme: nobody but a municipality would put up anything like that.' We have used private architects, some boroughs have used their own architects, but taking it all round there is a very interesting variety of development.

Mr. J. F. H. Matthews (Chairman, Windsor Rural District Council Housing Committee), in seconding the vote of thanks, said: It is indeed a great pleasure to me to second this vote of thanks so ably proposed by the Mayor of Westminster.

Speaking as a councillor, I have only



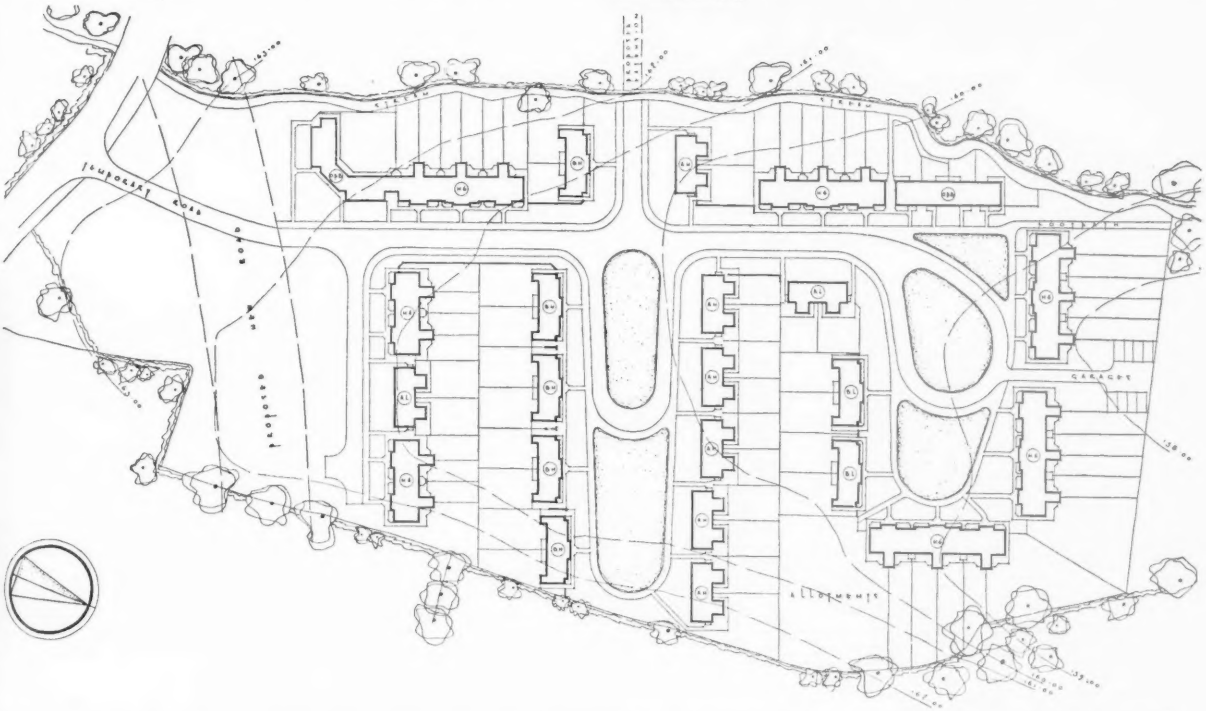
Above: Hatfield Development Corporation, Roe Green. Lionel Brett and K. Boyd [*AA*]. Plan at top. Right: Bath C.B.C., Phoenix House. H. D. Roberts [*F*]

four things to say: first, on the advent of the new Government I was somewhat apprehensive. This apprehension was soon dispelled when I realised that they were going to give housing the priority which I felt it deserved. This I feel sure was reflected in the Minister's total. Then I would like personally to thank the Minister on three counts: first, he ended the days, which I remember so well as Chairman of a Housing Committee, when we went cap in hand to increase our housing alloca-

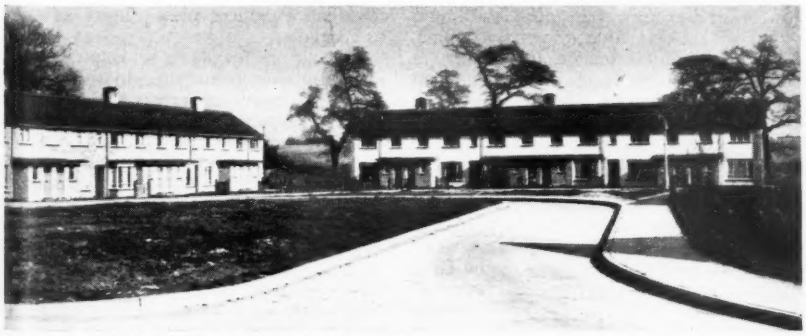
Wetherby R.D.C., North Rigton. W. A. Jones [*F*]

Birmingham C.B.C., Harborne. D. H. Davies, A.M.T.P.I. [*F*]

North Cotswold R.D.C., Chipping Campden. T. R. Bateman, A.M.T.P.I. [*A*]

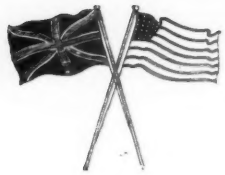


Plan of Oxleys, Harlow. Epping R.D.C.



Epping R.D.C. Oxleys, Harlow. R. O. Foster [*F*]

tion. This allocation so often did not meet the actual intake of new housing applicants, let alone reduce the general list. Secondly, I would like to thank the Minister for being not the first Minister to associate housing costs with rents charged, but the first Minister to do something about it, through the medium of his Housing Manual. I do not agree with everything in that, but I think it is a very good guide. Thirdly—and this is a very heartfelt thank you on my part—he has allowed councils to plan and build both for private and council property in order not merely to alleviate but to cure this grave national problem.



The Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects

THE EDITOR HAS *'traded' an account of the British Architects' Conference at Canterbury and Folkestone for one of the A.I.A. Convention at Seattle with Jeanne Davern, Associate Editor of the* ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. *The A.I.A. Convention is a larger affair than our Conference because it is practically the only occasion on which the architects of the United States meet together. Its agenda therefore includes many subjects which are normally covered by the R.I.B.A. Sessional Papers, Science Lectures, the Annual General Meeting, the Royal Gold Medal Meeting and the election of President and officers. Nevertheless some account of the professional and technical problems which exercise the minds of our brother architects in the United States should be of interest to us.*

Jeanne Davern writes: The 85th convention of the American Institute of Architects, like all those of recent years, was a combination of technical conference, aesthetics forum, annual business meeting and—last but by no means least important—fraternal reunion. On the programme of the June 16–19 meeting at Seattle, Wash., there were seminars on wood and its uses, on condensation in buildings, on liturgical arts, on Oriental influence on American art and architecture; there were special meetings on such problems as civil defence, the relations of architects with the home building industry, architectural public relations, and the preservation of historic buildings; there were business sessions at which delegates, besides transacting routine Institute business, approved resolutions (1) setting up a prototype committee to work with manufacturers of building materials on the formulation of basic criteria applicable to one type of building product, (2) protesting against the proposed establishment in the Federal Government of a national fine arts commission, and (3) urging removal of the 'temporary' (since World War I) buildings along the Mall in Washington, D.C., and restoration of the Mall to its original purpose according to the L'Enfant plans.

New officers were elected, with the presidency going by unanimous vote to Clair W. Ditchy of Detroit, formerly secretary; the 1953 National Honor Awards for Architecture were selected and presented, with highest honours going to Saarinen, Saarinen & Associates, Cranbrook, Mich., for the engineering staff building of the General Motors Technical Center, Warren, Mich., and to William Henry Dietrick, Raleigh, N.C., for the North Carolina State Fair Pavilion, Raleigh, N.C., designed in collaboration with the late Matthew Nowicki and Severud-Elstad-Kruger, engineering consultants, of New York City; and the 1953 Gold Medal for Architecture, highest honour of the A.I.A., was awarded (*in absentia*) to William Adams Delano, F.A.I.A.,[1] of the 50-year-old New York architectural firm of Delano and Aldrich.

The official social agenda included the traditional President's reception, a dinner-dance-cabaret, a cocktail party given by the Washington State Chapter of the A.I.A., and the Institute's annual banquet. For anybody with time on his hands there were seven exhibits at the convention hotel and nine more at scattered locations throughout Seattle. The day before the convention opened there was an all-day tour of the Simpson Logging Company properties on the nearby Olympic Peninsula; and for those who couldn't bear to go home two 'post-convention tours' had been arranged —one to Alaska and one to Hawaii. Convention attendance, including delegates, other architects and their guests, was nearly 1,400.

The whole programme of the first A.I.A. convention ever to be held in the forest-rich Pacific north-west was built around a selected theme, 'A New Country—A New Architecture', which served to focus attention on the relationship between the vast lumber resources of the north-west and architectural development of the region.

A big innovation this year was the session devoted to the architect and the private home builder—intended to explore ways in which architects can work profitably with the builders who have put up most of the million new dwelling units erected annually in the United States since 1949 without benefit of architect. In a survey of its more than 9,000 members the A.I.A. was able to find only 54 who could be said to have done 'extensive' development work.

On the technical side, new uses of wood and wood products were forecast by building products manufacturers and researchers, whose testimony followed reports by forestry experts that more and more wood will be available in years to come. Such new products include, for example, a sandwich-type plywood panel intended specifically for project housing. The panel, to be 2 to 2½ in. thick, will have a core of paper honeycomb, resin-impregnated, to add stiffness and durability, and faces either of three-ply Douglas fir panels of standard grade or panels with decorative possibilities.

Sandwich-type structurals—in fibre and aluminium as well as wood—were cited as holding increasing promise for the building industry. Assistant Director L. J. Markwardt of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wis., reported on a prototype 'sandwich' house that has been exposed to the weather at the Madison laboratory for four full seasons and still is in excellent condition.

Condensation in buildings, an increasingly pressing problem as new materials are used (and in new combinations) to build ever tighter structures, was discussed in a session moderated by Leonard G. Haeger, A.I.A., technical director of the National Association of Home Builders. Director Elmer Queer of the Engineering Research Station, College Station, Pa., listed a number of design practices that will help control the condensation problem, but warned that much research is still needed before either causes or control of condensation will be thoroughly understood.

The undisputed highlight of the convention was Dean Belluschi's address on 'A New Architecture'. The Italian-born Belluschi went to M.I.T. two years ago from a Portland, Ore., practice that had given the north-west some of the most distinguished examples of contemporary American architecture; and in his speeches and writings he has been in the forefront of the recent effort to return the emotional as well as the physical needs of humanity to the definition of function in architecture.

In the Seattle speech, Dean Belluschi suggested three vantage-points for any review of the general effort towards a 'new architecture' in our age—'First of all: The exploration of structure as a source of form. . . . Second: Our attempts to understand more deeply human nature and to provide forms which will satisfy man's physical and emotional demands; in short, to make the nature of modern man the reference of our architectural thinking. . . . Third: . . . the attempts by a very few creative intellects to find visual aesthetic symbols in a world which is in the way of losing the meaning of its destiny, in the many conflicts raised by science. . . . It is clear that our society needs poets as much as it does document writers, discoverers as much as journeymen, singers as much as speakers.'

'In its pure form', he said, 'architecture is poetry, music and imaginative release. We owe all creative artists and poets our deepest respect; we should forgive them their protective arrogance and consider them the mirrors of the human spirit of our age. . . . On the other hand, it must be equally clear that if architecture were allowed to take permanent flight from the realities of life, it would not only soon become decadent for lack of nourishment which its roots must have from life, but it would also leave a large void in the everyday physical environment of human society which . . . moves within earthy boundaries.'

[1] Honorary Corresponding Member, R.I.B.A.

Review of Construction and Materials

This section gives technical and general information. The following bodies deal with specialised branches of research and will willingly answer inquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts. Telephone: Garston 2246.

The Officer-in-charge, The Building Research Station Scottish Laboratory, Thorntonhall, near Glasgow. Telephone: Busby 1171.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone: Abbey 3333.

The Director, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 5400 (10 lines).

The Director, The Scottish Building Centre, 425–7 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. Telephone: Douglas 0372.

Building Research and Development. The Ministry of Works Advisory Council on building research and development have now issued their second report, dated March 1953. The most casual glance through the Building Science Abstracts, compiled by the Building Research Station, will give some idea of the great amount of research that is going on both here and abroad and will show over what a wide field the review of the Advisory Council must range in order to fulfil the first part of their terms of reference; 'To keep under review the whole field of building research and technical development and the results obtained therefrom.'

In carrying out their task the Advisory Council survey each year the entire known programme of building research in the United Kingdom, the information being obtained from all bodies known to be engaged in that work. The Council review the research programme from the standpoint of the users of research and select for urgent treatment those problems that are of most practical importance, and the Council hope 'that directors of research will meet any reduction in their resources by a corresponding reduction in their programme rather than by spreading their effort more thinly over a great number of items'.

The Council suggest that attention should continue to be focused on studies which can in a comparatively short time bring about savings in money or scarce materials and that the balance between these and long-term research projects should be kept under continued review. The importance of communicating the latest knowledge to industry is recognised, for the discoveries of research remain academic if confined to the laboratory. Tribute is paid to the lively interest and informed approach of professional and technical journals in the matter of dissemination, and the Ministry of Works' advisory leaflets, building weeks, exhibitions, lectures and films are also commended.

Among the subjects recommended for research are the fire hazards arising from the flues in non-traditional houses, optimum ventilation rates, methods of natural lighting, design of flues, and field studies of temperature requirements in buildings. The Council note that considerable advantages were being derived from the study of plumbing and drainage systems, and point out that because of the present gap in research bye-laws and their interpretation are based on an inadequate knowledge of what is necessary, and the special requirements of local authorities may increase the cost of a house by as much as £40. Research should reveal to what extent cheaper and less elaborate systems are compatible with efficiency. The deterioration of domestic chimneys, various non-traditional methods of building houses, panel heating and weather-stripping are other subjects that meet with the approval of the Council, who also recommend an early investigation into the laying of heating pipes by methods other than ducting and emphasise the importance of research relating to prestressed concrete, especially with regard to its fire-resistance.

The names and addresses are given of the Ministry of Works Technical Information Officers in London, Scotland, Wales and the provinces; their duty is to keep abreast of technical developments and to answer technical inquiries put to them by members of the industry.

This second report is published by H.M.S.O., price 1*s.* 3*d.* net, under the code number 67–50.

Soil-cement Roads. Since the war soil stabilisation has been used increasingly for building roads in housing estates and for other purposes such as car parks. The process is comparatively cheap, is speedy and does not require much manpower. The object is to strengthen the soil and increase its resistance to softening by water so that it will provide an adequate road foundation in place of materials such as hardcore or stone, and mixing the soil with cement has been found to be one of the most satisfactory methods.

The usual procedure is to remove the top soil and to shape the subsoil to the required camber; the subsoil is then broken up and pulverised to a depth of 6 in. or so, after which cement is spread over the surface and thoroughly mixed in with the soil. Agricultural cultivators and ploughs can be used for the purpose. Water is then added until the mixture is suitable for compaction by rolling. After about a week the road may be surfaced with tarmac or other suitable dressing and is then ready for traffic.

Ten per cent by weight is the most usual proportion of cement, and some soils require another ingredient, such as hydrated lime, calcium chloride or a bituminous emulsion. Heavy clays and some types of highly organic soils are not suitable for stabilisation, but gravelly and sandy soils and the lighter types of clay soil lend themselves excellently to the treatment.

Fuller information may be obtained from the Road Research Laboratory, D.S.I.R., Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex.

The Gas Council. The Coke Department of the Gas Council have issued a handbook—*Coke Burning Appliances*—which gives technical data and illustrations of coke-burning appliances divided into sections; open fires, heating stoves, small domestic boilers, large domestic and small central heating boilers, and free-standing cookers. Notes on efficiency and selection of open fires and heating stoves and technical data are included as well as lists of approved appliances. A price guide is given as a loose inset. The handbook may be obtained from the Gas Council, 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, price 12*s.* 6*d.*

Paramount Dry Partition. The emphasis laid on the need for reducing building costs, especially in housing, lends interest to any product or technique that will save man-hours on the job. Plastering takes time to apply, and additional time is consumed in letting it dry before decorations are applied; hence the extended use of plasterboard.

The British Plaster Board Ltd. have added their contribution towards reducing site labour by the introduction of their Paramount dry partition, after experimental tests and trials on actual sites. This partition consists of two Paramount plaster wallboards separated by a fibrous interior in the form of square cells which are attached to the wallboards by a strong adhesive; this adhesive is also used to coat the cells so that the whole makes a rigid unit resistant to fire and vermin.

Stock lengths are 7 ft. 6 in. and 8 ft., but lengths from 6 ft. to 12 ft. can be had if specially ordered. The stock width is 3 ft., or 4 ft. as a special. The thickness is 2¼ in. when the facing boards are ⅜ in. and 2½ in. when they are ½ in. Sound reduction factors over middle frequencies are 29·3 decibels for the 2¼ in. thickness and 32·3 for the 2½ in. U-values are respectively 0·38 and 0·36. Fire resistance tests place both thicknesses in Grade E (½ hour) and in Class 1 for flame spread.

Along the vertical sides of the partition the cellular core stops short of the edges of the wallboard, and erection is done by

inserting a glued timber slip 1½ in. by 1¼ in. into the groove on one edge of a panel and butting the next panel over the projecting portion of the timber slip; battens along the floor holding the panels in position. At ceiling level temporary battens hold the partition until it can be steadied by plaster boards, or the battens can be hidden by coving. External angles can be formed by driving 6 in. long timber plugs into the cellular core and nailing to them a triangular filling piece of timber, and the fixing for door frames and windows is on similar lines.

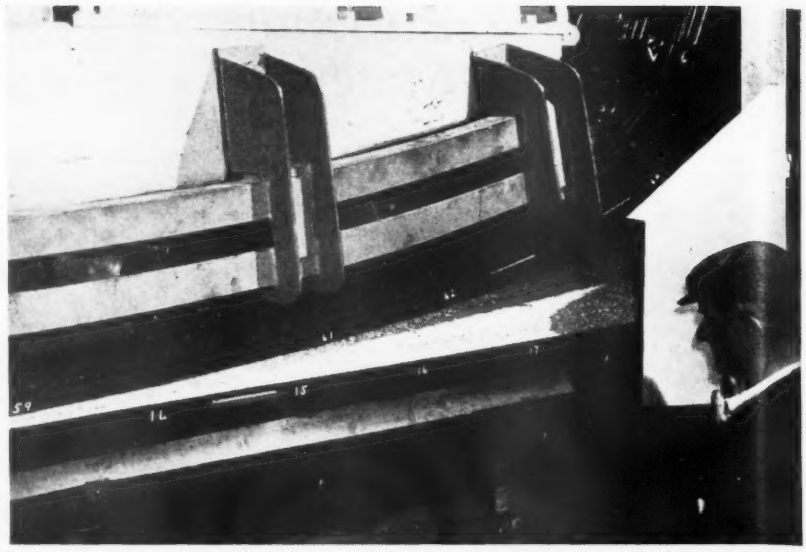
T junctions can be made by fixing a glued timber batten to the receiving partition by means of Rawlnuts and pushing the butting partition into place over the batten. Joints may be filled with a joint filler or covered with appropriate strips. As the construction is completely dry decoration can be started as soon as the partitions are up. Descriptive pamphlets can be had from the British Plaster Board at Morris House, 1–5 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, or Wallasey, Cheshire, or College Goods Station, Glasgow, C.1.

Undulite. The number of well-merited uses of glass has recently been increased by making it into a roofing material but in a form different from the usual glazing. Messrs. Ashdowns, Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Pilkington Bros., have brought out a material to which they have given the name Undulite; it consists of a great number of short strand chopped glass fibres woven together and bonded with resin, a technique which results in considerable strength and toughness. Undulite is produced in corrugated form with a wide range of profiles to match other roofing components of that shape.

Undulite is very light, has good translucency, strength and toughness, but is of a combustible nature although it burns slowly and is easily extinguished. The material can be had in various widths and profiles, in lengths from 3 ft. to 10 ft. Nominal thickness is 0·06 in., weight about 8 oz. per sq. ft. Owing to its composition Undulite has a matted appearance when looked through, which may well have a dispersive effect in direct sunlight. Messrs. Ashdowns' address is Eccleston Works, St. Helens, Lancashire.

The Bartrev Timber Board. It is estimated that 60 per cent of all timber felled goes to waste in the form of chips, cuttings, tops and branches. In addition to this there is the unused wood from sawmills and factories, thus the total amount of wood not used is considerable. There are, of course, processes making use of this 'waste' and converting it into boards, and these are much used in the building industry, so that the introduction of a new board—the Bartrev—does not mark the emergence of a new 'material'; it is the technique of production that makes the new board interesting, for it is made by a continuous process which is the first of its kind.

The machine that does the work is made by the Vere Engineering Company and is called the Bartrev press; it is the result of 13 years' experiment and the first full-scale press has now been erected at Marks Tey, and the company have already received inquiries from abroad for the press.



The Bartrev press, showing the moving upper band coming down to compress the prepared wood fibre 'carpet' to the required thickness

The continuous process of production enables the action to be almost completely automatic. The raw material, in the form of chips and shavings, is fed to a grinder to reduce the particles to the proper size and these are then screened and passed to a mixer after the humidity has been brought to the required point. In the mixer the material is agitated and mixed with resin; it then goes to the hopper of the continuous press whence it is fed in an even layer on the lower of two stainless steel moving bands; this lower band carries the 'carpet' of material through chambers where radio frequency pre-heating is applied, and on emergence the carpet is compressed by an upper stainless steel band shaped rather like a tank caterpillar track. The lower band carries the carpet through this compression area and it leaves it as a continuously-moving board of the required thickness and 4 ft. wide, the edges of the carpet being trimmed by saws as it moves along.

Although the board could be extruded in an unending length it is for convenience cut into normal lengths, and as the space between the compressing plates can be varied any thickness of board between $\frac{3}{16}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. can be produced; further, admixtures to the resin can give differing characteristics as required, such as additional fire resistance or increased resistance to vermin or fungal attack. The board can also be supplied with a paper face on one or both sides; it may be used as the core for veneering, and can be worked as if it were ordinary wood.

The important point about the Bartrev press is that it is automatic and continuous, and as only three men are needed to run the press the cost ratio of labour plus overheads to raw materials is much reduced in comparison with other methods of making similar board and therefore it can be sold more cheaply. From the point of view of national economics the company state that each press operated in this country will save half a million pounds worth of imports by converting home-grown waste timber into building board, and each press exported will so reduce the world cost of board that imports will be correspondingly cheaper.

British Standards Institution. The B.S.I. have now produced their Yearbook for 1953 which lists British Standards current at 31 March and also gives details of the work in hand at that date. A list of British Standard Codes of Practice is included, and both lists include a short synopsis of each Standard and Code. The price of the Yearbook is 12*s.* 6*d.*

Change of address. All departments of the British Standards Institution will move to 2 Park Street, London, W.1, on 8 August. The telephone number will be MAYfair 9000 and telegrams Standards, Audley, London.

British Standards recently published.
B.S. 1924: 1953. **Methods of test for stabilised soils.** This Standard supplements B.S. 1377. **Methods of test for soil classification and compaction** and describes additional tests for stabilised soils, covering all types of stabilisers at present in common use and all types of soil of which 80 per cent or more of the particles pass a 1½ in. B.S. sieve. The methods of test included are preparation of samples, determination of moisture content, dry density/moisture content relationship, dry density, unconfined compressive strength, and the cylinder penetration ratio. Price 12*s.* 6*d.*

Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [*A*]

IN PARLIAMENT. **Bungalows, Wood Green (Condensation).** Asked if he would increase the figure of £30 allowed by his Department for remedial measures to combat condensation in temporary bungalows in the borough of Wood Green, and agree to meet the cost of repairs arising directly from condensation in these bungalows, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government replied: No; £30 has generally proved adequate to meet the cost of the remedial measures recommended by the Building Research Station, particulars of which were sent to the local authority in September 1951. (16 June 1953.)

No-fines House (Price). Asked what negotiations he has had with the contractors concerned regarding the price of the no-fines house; and what is the price finally arrived at, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government replied: My right hon. Friend has settled prices for each region for several types of new tradition houses; the Wimpey no-fines house is one of these. Local authorities are not bound to accept these prices, and the two parties can negotiate according to the circumstances of each particular scheme. The object of the arrangements is to save time in the preparation, submission and approval of schemes for the building of standardised houses. There are several types of Wimpey no-fines house, and prices vary from region to region. In the region in which the hon. Member's constituency is situated the price for a three-bedroom five person intermediate terrace house is £1,156 on a level site, with variations according to size of contract and reductions for repeat contracts. (16 June 1953.)

Belgian Cement (Government Contracts). Asked, in view of the fact that British cement is still in short supply and Belgian cement is available, cheaper and of equal quality, to what extent Government contracts specify that this cement should be used in place of that of British origin, the Minister of Works replied: Belgian cement is dearer than British cement. Nevertheless, supplies of cement from Belgium have been obtained by the British cement industry and sold at the same prices as are charged for British cement. In some Government contracts British cement is specified. The Ministry of Works contracts do not specify the country of origin, but the cement must comply with B.S.12. Belgian cement which attains this standard is, therefore, acceptable to my Department. (22 June 1953.)

London Building (Use of Granite). Asked what success has attended his efforts to secure the uses of granite, where suitable, for reconstruction work in London, the Minister of Works replied: The Consultative Committee for the Stone Industry have urged the greater use of natural stone and within the limits of building resources my Department has licensed work which specifies this material. The question of the particular stone must be left to the designer.

Asked, further, if a request was made to him for a licence for the use of granite, would he accede to it, because of the severe depression in the granite industry, the Minister replied: I shall have to look at each request on its merits, but my information is that all stonemasons in this country, except one per cent, are employed. (23 June 1953.)

Housing (Purchase Facilities). Asked whether he would introduce the necessary legislation to make it financially easier for those who wish to do so to buy their own houses, the Minister of Housing and Local Government replied: Local authorities already have power to advance money, and to guarantee repayment of money advanced by building societies for house purchase. Consultations with local authorities, building societies, and other credit agencies are taking place, with the object of concerting plans for improving these facilities and making them more widely known. (23 June 1953.)

Central Land Board. Asked if he was aware that the Central Land Board are sending out notices to property owners informing them that there is now no development charge payable on their land in spite of the fact that this information was made known to them last November; and if he will take steps to see that the Central Land Board is brought to an end, the Minister of Housing and Local Government replied: Yes. The Central Land Board are obliged to issue formal determinations of development charge in respect of development which was started before 18 November 1952. Where the development concerned does not increase the value of the land the Board must notify the applicant that no development charge is payable. Apart from these formal determinations the Board have sent notices to members of the public who have written asking what their position is under the Act which received the Royal Assent on 20 May this year. With regard to the second part of the question, the Board have functions in relation to claims for loss of development value and the Board's future can only be considered in the light of the further legislation about claims which is to be introduced next session. (26 June 1953.)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Licensing of work on existing dwellings. Circular 39/53 dated 17 June 1953, addressed to authorities in England, refers to maintenance, repairs, conversions, improvements, etc., of existing private dwellings and the issue of licences.

Since 1950 the value of licences issued for these purposes has been restricted to 80% of the rate of issues for 1949, based on a monetary quota. The position has now been reviewed after experience of the volume of licences applied for and issued since 1 January 1953, when the 'free limit' for work which may be done in a year on a dwelling without a licence was raised to £500. The demand for licences for work over £500 does not require the continuance of quotas, and local authorities need no longer work to them. They should, however, continue to judge applications on their merits according to their present standards of need. In particular, priority should be given to applications for licences for:—

(*a*) Work required under statutory notice, and other necessary repairs and maintenance. (*b*) Conversions and adaptations to provide additional units of accommodation. (*c*) Essential improvements, e.g. provision of indoor sanitation. (*d*) Installation of fuel-saving equipment, e.g. improved solid fuel appliances and, for larger buildings comprising several dwellings, central heating and hot water facilities.

Circular 5/50 and paragraph 1 of Circular 108/50 are withdrawn, but the limit below which work can be done without an authorisation remains at £500.

It will no longer be necessary for local authorities to consult the Minister's Principal Regional Offices on the schemes of conversion or adaptation specified in paragraph 8 of Circular 40/48, which is now withdrawn. They are asked, however, to ensure that these schemes are carried out with proper regard for the economy memoranda on scarce materials of which the Council have had copies, so that the greatest number of new units of accommodation can be provided from the resources available.

Private Land Defence Works (Removal). In Circular 28/53 the Ministry call the attention of local authorities to the answer of the Minister of Works given in the House of Commons on 30 January last, when Mr. G. Longden asked the Minister of Works when he expected that work on the removal of temporary defence works on private land would be completed.

Mr. Eccles: During the past seven years approximately £3½ million has been spent by my Department on the removal of temporary defence works on private land, and substantial progress has been made. In the present economic circumstances it is not possible to provide enough money for me to carry out the residue of work quickly and it has been decided to discontinue the programme of restoration for which my Department has been responsible. Sites will be derequisitioned and site owners will be paid terminal compensation assessed in accordance with the terms of the Compensation (Defence) Act 1939 as subsequently amended.

In cases where it is desired to clear the defence works from the derequisitioned private land and the compensation is not sufficient to pay for the cost, it will be open to owners to apply to the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Housing and Local Government or the Secretary of

State for Scotland for financial assistance under the Requisitioned Land and War Works Act 1945. A local planning authority which takes action for removal of such works under the powers of the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 may apply similarly for financial assistance. My right hon. Friends the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State for Scotland are issuing circulars to local planning authorities explaining the procedure.

I must emphasise that it will only be possible for Ministers to give financial assistance in cases where they are fully satisfied that restoration is really essential in the national interest. The economic circumstances which make it impossible for large sums of money to be made available to me for a programme of restoration will severely restrict the number of cases in which it will be possible for other Ministers to give financial aid.

I am anxious that every facility should be afforded to site owners to remove defence works, and any applications for building licences needed for the work of restoring war damaged land will be considered as sympathetically as possible.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS BILL. This Bill has now had the Second reading. The Bill provides for the preservation and acquisition of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest and their contents and related property, and for the amendment of the law relating to ancient monuments and other objects of archaeological interest. The Bill was presented by Sir David Eccles, supported by Mr. H. Macmillan, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter and Mr. Molson, and will set up historic buildings councils in England, Wales and Scotland to advise the Minister. An annual sum of £250,000 is to be made available for repairs and maintenance and £500,000 will be available from the National Land Fund over five years, for the purchase of outstanding buildings. The Minister of Housing and Local Government will continue to administer the sections of the Town and Country Planning Act dealing with Historic Buildings and the Minister of Works will still administer the Ancient Monuments Acts.

It is intended to provide compensation for any loss suffered by the owner of a historic building as a result of the making of a Preservation Order under the Ancient Monuments Acts.

CENTRAL LAND BOARD. Assignment of Claims. A leaflet (Assignments 1) has been issued by the Central Land Board describing the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1953 affecting assignments of claims for depreciation of land values under Section 58 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1947. The leaflet is obtainable at the Board's Regional Offices, and sets out the effect of the 1953 Act in some common cases in regard to assignments which require the approval of the Board in order to be effective, and those that are effective without the Board's approval, provided they are notified to the Board within a time limit. The leaflet contains a suggested form of application for approval of an assignment and a suggested form of notice of an assignment.

THE STANDARD METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OF BUILDING WORKS. The Standing Joint Committee have given consideration to replies received in respect of reconsideration or clarification of specific items in the Standard Method of Measurement. The Committee's opinion is that the replies offer no practicable means of overall simplification of the present Standard Method, but that many of the proposals suggest the need for clarification and amplification which merit detailed study, the result of which may be the issue of practice notes or a general revision.

The Committee have decided to undertake this task and the result will be communicated in due course by means of a further notice.

LAW CASE

Birchall *v.* Wirral Urban District Council. This was an appeal from the judgment of the County Court Judge quashing a demolition order made by the Council in respect of a bungalow, on the ground that it was unfit for human habitation.

The Court of Appeal said that about 1950 the respondent converted what had been a shed used for storage purposes into a bungalow as a residence for himself and his wife. The Council took the view that the shed was not suitable, according to modern standards, for the use now being made of it, and served a demolition order on the respondent under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936. The County Court Judge, having seen the building, said that the question was, is the bungalow fit for human habitation, or is it not? Applying plain common sense to the ordinary meaning attached to that phrase, he found that it was fit.

For the Council it was argued that since the place became a dwelling-house in 1950 they must apply to it the standards laid down under the Public Health Act now in force.

The Court of Appeal said the question was not whether the building complied with requirements which would be applicable to a new house built with the Council's authority and in accordance with their bye-laws. The question was whether the building was fit for human habitation, notwithstanding its many disadvantages, such as having to fetch water from 300 yards away, and having sanitary arrangements which the Council did not regard as satisfactory. This question had been answered by the County Court Judge in the affirmative and the Court of Appeal saw no ground for interfering with his decision.

The Council's appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE, 27 June 1953.)

Correspondence

A SPATE OF CIRCULARS

The Editor, R.I.B.A. Journal.

DEAR SIR,—I feel sure that many architects are suffering annoyance by the spate of useless circulars from contractors and manufacturers or their agents. In several instances we receive one addressed to Maxwell Ayrton and Partners, followed by one addressed to Maxwell Ayrton and one to each of my two partners.

I have also received some marked 'Personal' and sealed. This I consider a shocking practice and I immediately make a note not to deal with such firm in future in any capacity. I trust that others will agree that this misuse of the word 'personal' should be stopped.

Yours faithfully,
MAXWELL AYRTON [*F*]
For Maxwell Ayrton and Partners

IN QUEST OF A MODULE

Juvat integros accedere fontes atque haurire

SIR,—In the issue for May of the MATHEMATICAL GAZETTE there is a note by Mr. Peter Simple about rods, poles and perches. The note seems to merit a wider circulation inasmuch as it will recall the enquiry made nearly 100 years ago by Mr. Edward Cresy into why the French cathedrals should be so uniformly larger than those of England, from which they differ but little in style, preserving the same relative proportion though differing in dimensions.

Mr. Cresy showed[1] that from the tenth century to the fifteenth, the cathedrals of England were set out with the pole of 16 ft. 6 in.; while in France the *perche* of 22 *pieds-du-roi* was employed. He opined that these modules were well and wisely chosen, as if intended to apply at all times and to all varieties of structure.

Mr. Simple has now pointed out that the relation between the English pole and the French *perche* is not fortuitous: it is the ratio, $1 : \sqrt{2}$, of the side of a square to the diagonal. He proceeds to correlate the various measuring-rods into a simple geometric series and suggests, moreover, that the precise length of the inch was derived as the one-seventieth part of the Roman *sexpeda*, a measuring-staff *vi pedes* long.

The Simple series:—

Perch	=	280 in.
Pole	=	198 in.
Rod	=	140 in.
Quarterstaff	=	99 in.
Staff	=	70 in.

may perhaps lend inspiration to those now engaged in the quest of a British Standard module.

A. F. DUFTON

[1] Cresy, E. *Encyclopaedia of Civil Engineering*, new edition. London, 1861.

Book Reviews

New Design in Exhibitions, edited by *Richard P. Lohse*. 9½ × 11¼ in. 260 pp. text illus. Zürich: Verlag für Architektur. 1953.

Three-dimensional advertising yearly increases. It is inescapable. At its worst, it is the final degradation of an awkward building site in a city street; at its best, it is an exhibition giving an architectural delight impossible in any other medium, and it becomes yearly more important that advertiser and architect collaborate, even in the most simple and inconspicuous exhibition, to achieve positive propaganda in aesthetically satisfying form.

Exhibition designing has absorbed the attention of many of the important architects of our time, and whilst surprisingly little in the way of technical experiment or development has resulted, the field remains unsurpassed as a laboratory for visual experiment. Some of these experiments are recorded in the Verlag für Architektur's latest, beautifully produced but uneasily shaped trilingual publication.

Needing, as it does, an immediate delighted response; calculated, as it is, to stimulate and interest the jaded observer; contriving, as it must, to state a fact so that it shall be remembered, the exhibition demands a direct and forceful architecture. It prohibits fumbled thinking and hesitant statement; yet within these limits, the field being so varied in its aims, the services of designers with widely differing points of view are required.

As with other volumes from this Swiss publishing house, the editorial policy is firm and idiosyncratic. There is a uniformity in the illustrations which, whilst being the justifiable prerogative of the editor, is regrettable in a field which allows such a diversity of good example. Either the reader shares the pleasures of the editor or he will feel frustrated as he turns the pages, but there is little doubt that he will continue to turn them.

Seventy-five designs are illustrated: eleven national, 29 commercial, 25 cultural, five social exhibitions and five permanent exhibition buildings. They cover the period 1930–1952. The British should not, perhaps, despair that only one of the 75 examples is from their country.

At first glance the illustrations suggest a universally high standard of work. It is only on careful scrutiny that one can select the intrinsically successful from the superficially brilliant exhibitions. Such a distinction is, however, possible. The reader will make his own assessment of the works. What does become abundantly clear is that the architecture enjoyed by the editor is particularly appropriate for exhibition building. Although illustrations are notoriously misleading, it is clear that some of the works, particularly of Corbusier, Gropius, Mies Van der Rohe, Renzo Zavanella, Albini and Romano are simple, direct and yet permanently satisfying; others, whilst giving the illusion for an instant, do not maintain the initial interest.

The volume warrants serious attention, both as entertainment and as indicating much of value to architects willing to embrace exhibition work in their practice.

NEVILLE WARD [*A*]

Housing in Denmark Since 1930, by *Esbjørn Hiort*. 10 in. 112 pp. text illus. London: Architectural Press; Copenhagen: Gjellerups 1952. £1 1*s*.

A Norwegian architect, when asked recently which of the three Scandinavian countries, his own, Sweden or Denmark, were in his view doing at the moment the best architecture, replied without hesitation, Denmark. To the English observer, further removed from the scene of activities, this judgment has for some time seemed the right one. As housing in this country occupies so much of our attention, this book by Esbjørn Hiort, who is the Secretary General of the Federation of Danish Architects, should meet with approval. The author knows his subject and presents a wealth of information, facts and figures clearly and well. After a short introduction devoted to the historical background, he deals with the social development of housing, economics of housing, technical aspects of housing, dwelling forms and design, reconstruction and slum clearance, with sundry appendices. All these aspects are treated exhaustively and lucidly in the text, with the support of useful diagrams and tables, beautifully drawn plans of layouts, houses and flats, and those admirable photographs which one looks for without fear of disappointment in any work on architecture emanating from Denmark.

All the plans and photographs are dated, and it is most interesting to note the changes in style and taste—nearly all for the better—and the experiment, development and variations in layouts and plan shapes during nearly a generation. In site development one thing remains consistent throughout—the air of tidiness, which means so much and which is so admirably practised by the Danes. There are no loose ends. Grass is cut, edges are trimmed, paving, paths, railings and planting are carefully considered and meticulously kept up—and neither adults nor children seem to throw and leave things about with that fine, free, careless abandon which can quickly reduce a well-considered layout in England to a shambles.

So much housing is being done in Denmark that it can just be regretted that it was not possible to bring the survey right up-to-date; but the author has produced a most useful analysis not only of housing and town planning but of conditions in the building industry in Denmark which will be studied with interest and profit here.

The book was written in Danish and the translation by Miss Eve M. Wendt has, despite a few slips here and there, been admirably done.

ERIC JARRETT [*A*]

Bau-Konstruktions-Lehre, by *Martin Mittag*. 2nd ed. 11¾ × 8¼ in. 324 pp. + (8) pls. (col'd). text illus. Gütersloh: C. Bertelsmann. 1952. DM46.20.

It is a deplorable fact that building construction books in many countries, even those published or re-edited after the last war, do not keep pace with modern trends in design. So many contain worn and outdated diagrams and descriptions of methods which would more appropriately be included in history books. The building construction book by M. Mittag, a German publication which appeared in December last year, has however succeeded in keeping its contents up to date. Its 332 pages with 7,650 diagrams and tables supply a wealth of useful information for the architect and student alike, covering many principles and details of contemporary building, including materials of present-day use.

The contents are well organised, rather like an encyclopaedia, with an effective combination of diagrams and description, in which the diagrams predominate and are clearly presented without frills. Written on similar lines to Neufert's *Planning*, Mittag's book forms an excellent supplement to the former well-known work.

The examples selected illustrate in many cases a development from traditional to contemporary methods of building and are not limited to Germany, but incorporate the experience of many other countries, including England and U.S.A. This book and Neufert, translated into English and brought into line with our B.S.S., could be most useful for practice and study.

R. HERZ [*A*]

Modern Town and Country Planning, *&c.*, by *James W. R. Adams*. 9¾ in. xi + 234 pp. + pls. and pp. of illus. text illus. Churchill. 1952. £2 2*s*.

Conceived as a basic introduction to the art and science of Town Planning, but not as a text-book for a detailed study of any particular aspect of the subject, this volume is in part a new edition of *Recent Advances in Town Planning* by the author's father, which earned a high reputation twenty years ago. It differs, however, in one important respect. Thomas Adams devoted much space to other countries and especially to the United States. His son feels that developments abroad and in the British Commonwealth have lately been on such a scale that it would no longer be appropriate to attempt to summarise them in a work intended to deal with conditions in the United Kingdom. Reference to law and practice overseas has therefore been almost entirely excluded, and the book now offers a fairly comprehensive account of the evolution of town and country planning in Great Britain during a period of more than half a century.

Membership Lists

ELECTION: 23 JUNE 1953

The following candidates for membership were elected on 23 June 1953.

AS HON. FELLOW (1)

H.R.H. The Princess Margaret Rose, C.I.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

Bartning: Professor Otto, Darmstadt, Germany.
Neufert: Professor Ernst, Darmstadt, Germany.

AS FELLOWS (13)

Atkinson: John Robert, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1933].
Banfield: Geoffrey William [*A* 1935].
Beaty-Pownall: David Herman, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1927].
Gillman: Gordon, Dipl.Arch. (U.C.L.) [*A* 1942].
Hall: Arthur Leonard [*A* 1931], Birmingham.
Hawkes: James Kennedy [*A* 1937].
Hawkes: William Neville [*A* 1933], Birmingham.
Todd: Wemyss Wylton [*A* 1936].
Vaughan: Reginald, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1933].

And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—

Gainsford: Alan Peter, Looe.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4(*c*)(ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Rading: Professor Adolf.
Smeed: Charles Alfred.
Smith: Arthur Grahame.

AS ASSOCIATES (183)

Acres: Peter Millard, B.Arch. (L'pool), Montreal, P.Q., Canada.
Allward: Leslie James.
Andrews: Desmond George.
Arnold: Derek Wallace, Belfast.
Atkinson: Bryan Dryden.
Ayton: Kenneth Anthony, Corsham.
Bailey: Peter Noel, Dip.Arch (Leics.), Birmingham.
Baldwin: John Edward, Corby.
Banks: Raymond Victor, Droitwich.
Barnett: Francis James, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Birmingham.
Barv'e: Prabhakar Raghunath.
Bayly: John James, B.Arch. (Melbourne).
Beattie: Richard Grieve, Dipl.Arch. (L'pool), Gloucester.
Bedford: Frank Stott, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Nottingham.
Beioley: Leonard, Birmingham.
Belchamber: Michael Louis, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.
Bieloszejew: Mikolaj, Glasgow.
Bird: Peter James Anthony, B.Arch. (Dunelm), Gateshead.
Birdy: Malcolm Kaikhushroo, Bombay, 26.
Black: Iain, B.Sc. (Arch.) (Glas.), Troon.
Blake: Dennis Joseph, Gosport.
Booth: David, Oldham.
Boots: Maurice Philip, Jersey, C.I.
Borcherds: John Kenneth Gerard, B.Arch. (C.T.), Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Boyle: Joseph Desmond.
Brady: Justin Gerard.
Bramwell: Colin, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Newcastle upon Tyne.
Bridge: Derrick Arthur, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
Bridle: Derek Dicker, Lancing.
Brimley: Leonard William.
Broadbridge: Bernard Montague, Whitstable.
Brokenshire: David Serpell, B.Arch. (Auck., N.Z.), Thames, New Zealand.
Brown: John Henry, Margate.
Brown: (Miss) Margaret.
Browne: (Miss) Alison Eileen Lundie, D.A. (Dundee), Burntisland, Fife.
Campbell: William David, D.A. (Edin.), Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Cater: Charles Ronald.
Clark: Kenneth Harold Douglas, Liverpool.
Clark: Roy Victor, Rickmansworth.
Corder: Donald Marshall, Stanford-le-Hope.
Corkery: Peter Joseph, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester).
Cornish: Cecil Albert, West Wickham.
Cousins: Peter Geoffrey, A.A.Dipl., Kingston upon Thames.
Cowan: John Albert, Altrincham.
Cox: Derek Alan, Dipl.Arch. (The Polytechnic).
Cranna: Alister David, B.Arch. (Sydney), Wollstonecraft, N.S.W., Australia.
Cross: Charles Brian, Liverpool.
Crossley: (Miss) Mary Jenifer, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).
Cunningham: Hugh Murray, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.).
Cuthbert: Hendry, D.A. (Edin.), Bathgate.
Dardis: Christopher Patrick, B.Arch. (N.U.I. Dublin), Dublin.
Davies: John Frederick, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).
Defty: Eric, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Sunderland.
Denley: Kenneth John, Coventry.
Dickson: Edward Thomas, Dip.Arch. (Manchester), Fleetwood.
Drew: Anthony Greville, D.A. (Edin.), Wallingford.
Dubrey: Peter Morris, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).
Duncan: Ian Angus, B.Sc. (Arch.) (Glas.), Croydon.
Eaton: Philip Bromley, B.Arch. (L'pool), Whitchurch, Shropshire.
Ednie: Peter Stenhouse.
Edwards: John Henry, A.R.I.C.S., Southwell.
Elliott: Gordon Percy, Wirral.
Elliott: Ian Donald, Jersey, C.I.
Eves: Richard Jackson, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Darlington.
Fields: Geoffrey Malcolm, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Halifax.
Fleming: Robert P., B.Arch. (McGill), Montreal, P.Q., Canada.
Foley: Colm Brian, Dublin.
Forrest: Colin Graham, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.
Fothergill: Bennett William Forbes, B.E.M., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Freyer: Patrick Pearse, M.A.(Cantab.), Dublin.
Friend: Phillip Denis, Barnstaple.
Frost: Austin Thomas Dillon, Cheltenham.
Fulbeck: John Charles William, Chelmsford.
Gatling: Howard William, New Malden.
Gill: David Lawrence George, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).
Gill: Roger, M.A.(Cantab.), Milnthorpe.
Gilmour: William James, Glasgow.
Glen: Kenneth Leonard Stanley, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.
Glen: (Mrs.) Sheila Mary, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.
Glenny: George Raymond, Gerrards Cross.
Goodwin: Albert Henry, Reading.
Goodwin: Maxwell Frederick, A.R.I.C.S.
Gosschalk: John Alfred, A.A.Dipl.
Graham: Kenneth Edward, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Aylesbury.
Gray: James, D.A. (Glas.), Falkirk.
Gregory: Eric Brian Fleetwood, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Sheffield.
Gunnis: John Neville, B.Arch. (Melbourne).
Harper: James William, Portsmouth.
Harper: Peter Muir, Giffnock.
Harvey: Graham Ernest, Elburton.
Hateley: Derek Boothman, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester), Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
Henderson: Alexander Adamson, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Yarm-on-Tees.
Hill: Bertram Edward, Nottingham.
Hill: Norman Edward.
Holland: George, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), Tunbridge Wells.
Hollis: Joseph Frederick, Orpington.
Ingram: Alan.
Jackson: Eric Wood, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.
Jardine: William Blaikie, D.A. (Dundee), Glasgow.
Kaye: Edward Basil, Huddersfield.
Kelley: Lewis Mark, B.Arch. (Dunelm).
Lamb: Bernard Winstone, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), Epsom.
Lax: Francis William, Dip.Arch. (Leics.), Loughborough.
McArevey: (Miss) Eleanor Margaret, B.Arch. (N.U.I., Dublin).
McCaughey: Vincent Charles Conway, Whitehouse, Co. Antrim.
McKenzie: Alan, D.A. (Dundee).
McLaren: Alexander John, Callander.
McMurdo: Peter Ronald, D.A. (Glas.), Darvel.
McSwan: John, Bearsden.
Major: John Kenneth, B.Arch. (Dunelm), Ambleside.
Malyan: John Leonard, Epsom.
Marsh: Peter Dudley, Canterbury.
Marshall: Peter Waldron, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Wakefield.
Matcham: Alan Ewart.
Mistry: Mohanlal Pragji.
Mundell: George Hyslop, Peebles.
Munro: Malcolm Alexander, Gravesend.
Murphy: John Arthur, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), Hoddesdon.
Musgrove: John, B.Arch. (Dunelm).
Newman: John Henry.
Nicklin: Frederick Edward, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Coventry.
Noble: John Douglas, A.A.Dipl.
Ogilvie: Ronald, D.A. (Dundee), Dundee.
Pearson: Ronald Louis, Burford.
Penketh: John Eric.
Perry: Stanley, Wellington, New Zealand.
Pickard: Eric Frank, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Priest: Ernest Gordon, Bristol.
Rayner: Derrik Seagrave, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Wakefield.
Rege: Madhukar Anant.
Reynolds: Alan James Sidney, Portsmouth.
Rich: Trevor Hamilton, B.Arch. (Sydney), Woolahra, N.S.W., Australia.
Richardson: Alexander Renton, B.Sc. (Arch.) (Glas.), Buckie.
Richman: (Miss) Irene Jean.
Roberts: Norman, Cardiff.
Robertson: Roland George.
Rogers: Geoffrey, B.Arch. (L'pool), Batley.
Rogers: Reginald George, Southampton.
Rowlatt: Ralph Edward, Leamington Spa.
Rubinstein: Arthur.
Rye: Gilbert Michael, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).
Sayers: James Paget.
Sergeant: Roy, Stoke-on-Trent.
Shepherd: Eric Leslie, Grimsby.
Sim: Donald Charles Kennedy.
Sims: Ronald George, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), York.
Sinton: Harold Leybourne, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Newcastle upon Tyne.
Skinner: Bernard John, B.A. (Arch). (Sheffield).
Slater: John Leslie, Dip.Arch. (Leics.), Leicester.
Spielrein: Stanislaw, Ilford.
Stankiewicz: Zygmunt Maciej, B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.
Stanworth: James Walter.
Stapleton: Gerard Dominic, A.R.I.C.S., Newry, Co. Down.
Steel: Kenneth John, Bristol.
Stevens: Edgar Francis.
Stevenson: (Mrs.) Hedy, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).
Stevenson: John Watson, B.Arch. (L'pool), West Kirby.

Sutton: Geoffrey Alan, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).
Swan: Frederick George, Paddock Wood.
Swindale: George Ernest, Derby.
Taylor: Alec Morton, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Doncaster.
Thompson: Richard Litster, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), Uckfield.
Thomson: John McInnes, Johannesburg.
Thurman: Robert Dennis, M.C., Birmingham.
Tod: Stewart, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.
Tokarz: Konstanty Michael Romuald, D.A. (Edin.).
Towlson: Arthur Robert, D.S.C., Norwich.
Trafford: Gilbert Henry, Leek.
Turnbull: Wilfred, B.Arch. (Dunelm), Stockton-on-Tees.
van Zyl: Francois David Wallace, B.Arch. (C.T.), Cape Town, S. Africa.
Walter: (Miss) Maureen, Dip.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Ilford.
Watts: Michael Renshaw, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).
Welch: John Thomas, East Barnet.
White: Basil Peter Frank, Parkstone.
Whitehorn: Raymond, Lyndhurst.
Whittle: Philip John, Maidenhead.
Wickens: Guy Marshall, Hollingbourne.
Wilkinson: Douglas Grant, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield).
Williams: Derek Gwilym, Doncaster.
Williams: William James Tudor, Beckenham.
Wilmot: John William, Leicester.
Wilson: Keith Ivan.
Woolford: Ivon Arthur Percy, Bedford.

AS LICENTIATES (9)

Barker-Jones: Herbert Henry, M.C., Stafford.
Gamble: William Macartney, Belfast.
Haines: Sidney Michael, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.C.S., A.M.T.P.I.
McLaughlan: Charles Philip.
Richards: Archibald Ivor.
Richardson: Leslie Albert James.
Stevens: Arthur James, Guildford.
Trollope: Walter William John.
Vethavanam: James Robert, I.S.M., Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

ELECTION: 13 OCTOBER 1953

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 13 October 1953. The names and addresses of the candidates with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Monday 10 August 1953.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

Brasovan: Dragisa, Strahinica Bana 73, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Proposed by the Council.

Neidhardt: Professor Juraj, Masarikova 5, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (13)

Blackbell: Edgar Watson [*A* 1937], 58 John Street, Sunderland; 142 Tunstall Road, Sunderland. S. W. Milburn, G. H. Hawkins, G. T. Brown.

Brett: Hon. Lionel Gordon Baliol, M.A. (Oxon.) [*A* 1939], Watlington Park, Oxford. A. S. G. Butler, E. D. J. Mathews, Howard Robertson.

Carrick: James Andrew, D.A. (Glas.) [*A* 1933], Wellington House, 7 Alloway Place, Ayr, Scotland; 5 Craigweil Place, Ayr. A. G. Henderson, Prof. W. J. Smith, Willam McCrea.

Hamilton: John Visick, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1928], Staff Architect, Messrs. Cluttons, 5 Great College Street, S.W.1.; 319 Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E.19. Edward Playne, H. M. R. Drury, F. L. Johnson.

Inglis: Harry Charles, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1934], 12A Eaton Square, S.W.1; 14 Stanhope Gate, W.1; Lane Lodge, Stoke Green, Slough, Bucks. Guy Morgan, Raglan Squire, Richard Henniker.

Kemp: William Charles [*A* 1938], 90 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3; 220 Whitechapel Road, E.1; 8 Kemerton Road, Beckenham, Kent. H. D. Hendry, S. W. J. Smith, Harold Greenwood.

Lowe: William Louis [*A* 1935], 1/3 Eberle Street, Liverpool, 2; 283 Lord Street, Southport; 71A Low Pavement, Chesterfield; 'Quarrystones', Granville Park, Aughton, Lancs. F. H. Crossley, Rupert Medcalf, F. J. M. Ormrod.

Lunn: Norman Sykes, B.Arch. (L'pool) [*A* 1933] Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; 'Green Ridges', Butternab Road, Huddersfield. Norman Culley, N. R. Paxton, N. H. Fowler.

Newrick: Frederick Hubert [*A* 1921], 58 John Street, Sunderland; 2 Peareth Grove, Roker, Sunderland. S. W. Milburn, G. H. Hawkins, G. T. Brown.

Pascall: Clive, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1941], 124 Victoria Street, S.W.1; 'Peverel', Leigh, near Reigate, Surrey. R. E. Enthoven, Howard Robertson, F. L. Preston.

Smith: Peter Chandler, M.A. (Cantab.) [*A* 1934], 41 Connaught Square, W.2. R. A. P. Pinckney, F. G. Thomas, Sir Giles Scott.

Sparrow: Ronald James [*A.* 1944], 7 North Hill, Colchester, Essex; 'Oatlands', Elmstead, Colchester. D. W. Clark, R. J. Page, P. R. Walker.

Watson: Edwin [*A* 1926], 5 Victoria Square, Birmingham, 2; 96 Bournbrook Road, Birmingham, 29. H. W. Hobbiss, H. G. Wicks, E. Holman.

AS ASSOCIATES (191)

The name of a school, or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Ager: John Stanley [Final], 2 Shakespeare Crescent, Manor Park, E.12. D. W. Aldred, L. K. Hett, Norman Keep.

Ainley: Neville Musgrove, Dip.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 30 Campbell Road, Longsight, Manchester, 13. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, H. T. Seward, Prof. C. Holliday.

Bagnall: Brian, B.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), Shalford Mill, Shalford, Surrey. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. C. Holliday, G. I. C. Highet.

Barnes: Clarence Charles [Final], Lymn Cottage, Beckett Street, Lees, Nr. Oldham, Lancs. Cecil Stewart, A. Douglas Jones, Henry Elder.

Belchamber: Harry Croxton (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 27 Palace Road, East Molesey, Surrey. Arthur Korn, Roger Pullen, Kenneth Dalgliesh.

Bentley: Lawrence, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 86 Blythswood Road, Goodmayes, Essex. J. S. Walkden, W. W. Fisk, C. V. Ponder.

Bidwell: Timothy George (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Flat 2, Lancaster Lodge, 19 Kew Gardens Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey. F. H. Swindells, Arthur Korn, R. F. Jordan.

Birtles: Colin John, B.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 17 Abercromby Square, Liverpool, 7. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

Bleasby: Alan John, B.A.(Arch.) (Lond.) (Bartlett Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of London), 130 Bramdean Crescent, Lee, S.E.12. Prof. H. O. Corfiato, R. C. White-Cooper, D. du R. Aberdeen.

Bolton: John Jefferson [Final], 96 Netherburn Road, Sunderland. S. W. Milburn, G. T. Brown, G. H. Hawkins.

Bond: Bernard Stuart [Final], 87 Poppleton Road, Leytonstone, E.11. C. J. Epril, Frank Risdon, R. Seifert.

Bone: Geoffrey Thomas, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 42 Chimes Avenue, Palmers Green, N.13. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Bowie: George, D.A.(Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 19 Sycamore Avenue, Kirkcaldy, Fife. G. B. Deas, A. D. Haxton, J. Holman.

Bridges: John Malcolm, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 246 The Avenue, West Wickham, Kent. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Briggs: George Jolyon (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Harbury Heath, Nr. Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. Arthur Korn, Frederick Gibberd, A. E. Kelsey.

Britton: George Malcolm [Final], Vernon Lodge, 87 Hampton Park Road, Redland, Bristol, 6. G. D. G. Hake, J. R. Edwards, E. H. Button.

Broughton: Joseph Miles (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 34 Devonshire Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire. A. G. Bullen, F. J. M. Ormrod, F. O. Lawrence.

Brown: Ronald John, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 215 Peterborough Road, Carshalton, Surrey. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, A. A. Stewart.

Bull: Ronald Frederick (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 88 Cleveland Road, Bitterne Park, Southampton. A. C. Townsend, R. F. Jordan, Col. R. F. Gutteridge.

Burfield: John Richard, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 49 Crescent West, Hadley Wood, Barnet, Herts. T. E. Scott, G. R. Dawbarn, S. F. Burley.

Caesar: (Miss) Margaret Frances, Dip.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.) 3 Highland Road, Heath End, Farnham, Surrey. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, H. T. Seward, G. M. Aylwin.

Campin: Malcolm Edmund [Special Final], 238 Halfway Street, Sidcup, Kent. Dr. J. L. Martin, W. J. Durnford, K. L. Sharpe.

Carrick: (Miss) Irma Ann [Final], 52 Edna Road, Maidstone, Kent. S. H. Loweth, L. R. Gower, Lawrence Farman.

Carter: Charles [Special Final], 22 East View, Sedlescombe, Battle, Sussex. Stanley Ripley, C. F. Callow, H. H. Ford.

Cartledge: Michael Thomas (Arch.Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 117 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.3. O. D. Pearce, E. D. J. Mathews, A. G. Nisbet.

Chalkley: John Neville [Final], 98 St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.27. E. M. Rice, Paul Nightingale, W. W. Fisk.

Chapman: Alan Arthur, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 7 The Bungalows, Streatham Road, S.W.16. T. E. Scott, Laurence Kennard, S. F. Burley.

Chapman: Robert Gray, B.A.(Arch.) (Cantab.) [Final]. 96 Richmond Road, S.W.20. W. P. Dyson, Peter Bicknell, Guy Morgan.

Cooper: (Miss) Miriam (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 101 Lexham Gardens, W.8. B. W. Turnbull, Henry Elder, Arthur Korn.

Copplestone: (Mrs.) Margaret Mary, Dip. Arch. (Nottm.), (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.) Top Flat, 67 Mount Street, Nottingham. T. C. Howitt, C. St. C. Oakes, A. E. Eberlin.

Corbey: Eric Roy, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 17 Bellingham Road, S.E.6. Henry Elder, Rees Philips, Arthur Korn.

Cox: James Aubrey Douglas, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), Middleoaks, 51 Northcourt, Abingdon, Berks. J. R. Tolson, A. B. West, Dr. J. L. Martin.

Craig: Daniel Robert, D.A.(Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), c/o A. T. Marshall, Esq., Lanes Buildings, Princes Quay, Londonderry, N. Ireland. W. I. Thomson and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Crowe: David Wilton, Dipl.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 58, rue Jacob, Paris, 6, France. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Crump: Colin Edwin, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o A. J. Crump, Esq., 67 Mount Nod Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.16. R. F. R. Day, H. L. Roberts and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Darnton: Charles Parkinson, A.R.I.C.S. [Special Final], 8 Appleby Road, Billingham, Co. Durham. G. A. Crockett, D. W. Dickenson, G. P. Stainsby.

Davey: Norman Thomas, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 332 Teignmouth Road, St. Marychurch, Torquay, Devon. R. B. Craze, J. R. Tolson, E. A. L. Martyn.

Davies: Neville Eric, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Mills Hill House, Mills Hill Road, Middleton, Lancs. R. F. Jordan, L. C. Howitt, Edgar Sutcliffe.

Dewar: Richard Houston, D.A. (Dundee) (Dundee Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), Ferryton Cottage, Lour Road, Forfar. John Needham, Prof. Stephen Welsh, T. H. Thoms.

Dick: Norman (The Poly. Regent Street (London): Sch. of Arch.), 40 George Street, W.1. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, E. M. Fry.

Dixon: Charles Michael, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), Flat D, 127B Brudenell Road, Headingley, Leeds, 6. D. A. Fowler, C. Leckenby, J. S. Syme.

Dodd: Alan Bruce, Dipl.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 41 Bakers Lane, Churchtown, Southport, Lancs. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, Dr. Ronald Bradbury.

Dolan: Reginald Henry [Special Final], 59 Palmerston Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. A. C. Townsend, Frankland Dark, R. O. Foster.

Dommett: Bertram Hugh, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 84 St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, N.7. T.E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Dowson: Philip Manning, B.A. (Cantab.) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 48 Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.3. Arthur Korn, Henry Elder, Richard Nickson.

Drawbridge: Dennis Frederick [Final], Upper Court, Esher, Surrey. A. G. Alexander, Z. Sirotkin, Edwin Rice.

Dudley: James Stanley, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 54 Highstone Mansions, Camden Road, N.W.1. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Duley: Frederick James [Final], 21 The Dene, Wembley, Middlesex. E. M. Rice, T. J. Lynch, E. S. W. Atherton.

Eve: Dennis George [Final], 69*a* Sandringham Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. J. M. Scott, Norman Keep, H. M. Luyken.

Fallek: Harry Charles [Final], 41 Stafford Road, Bow, E.3. Edwin Rice, Paul Nightingale, W. W. Fisk.

Farley: Peter John [Final], 3 Winchester Villas, Ardingly Road, Cuckfield, Sussex. S. H. J. Roth, Harry Sherwood, K. E. Black.

Flanders: Neal Charles, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield) (Univ. of Sheffield: Dept. of Arch.), County Architect's Department, Derbyshire County Council, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Prof. Stephen Welsh, F. H. Crossley, E. H. Ashburner.

Fortlage: (Miss) Catharine Ann [Final], 10 Lisgar Terrace, W.14. Edwin Williams, C. A. Lucas, Dr. J. L. Martin.

Fowler: Gordon Franklin (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 35 Leinster Square, W.2. Henry Elder, George Fairweather, Basil Hughes.

Frear: Neville Bates, Dip.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 50 Halifax Road, Briercliffe, Nr. Burnley, Lancs. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn, Prof. C. Holliday.

Furrie: Walter Charles, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.) (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 53 Stanley Street, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, T. S. Sutherland, J. G. Marr.

Gabrel: Sidney [Final], 35 Winifred Road, Becontree Heath, Essex. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Gardner: James Vernon, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), 'Overdale', Alpine Road, Ashurst, Southampton. Col. R. F. Gutteridge, Robert Potter and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Garrard: George Chetwode [Final], 40 Cedar Gardens, Upminster, Essex. Frank Risdon and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Garratt: Kenneth Norman [Final], 564 Penn Road, Springhill, Wolverhampton. C. E. M. Fillmore, Bertram Butler, G. A. G. Miller.

Gibbs: (Miss) Pamela Elizabeth, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 17 The Mainway, Chorleywood, Herts. T. E. Scott, The Lord Mottistone, F. R. Hiorns.

Gillespie: Bernard John [Final], 3 Broomfield, Mark Hall, Harlow, Essex. Frederick Gibberd, A. E. Kelsey, Edward Britton.

Golding: Philip Alan [Final], 10 Wykeham Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex. D. W. Aldred, Norman Keep, F. G. Goodin.

Graham: Ronald Charles, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 22 Montgomerie Terrace, Ayr. Prof. W. J. Smith, Gabriel Steel, James Houston.

Grant: Richard Marcus, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.). 78*a* St. John's Wood High Street, N.W.8. T. E. Scott, M. de Metz, E. M. Joseph.

Hall: Ivor Graham (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 4 Barnett Wood Lane, Ashtead, Surrey. Arthur Korn, H. C. Pettett, G. L. D. Hall.

Hammond: Roger Charles, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 38 Freelands Road, Bromley, Kent. J. S. Walkden, Bertram Carter, L. S. Sullivan.

Harrison: John Stringer, B.A. (Cantab.) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 393 Unthank Road, Norwich, Norfolk. Peter Bicknell, W. P. Dyson, L. G. Hannaford.

Heuvel: Desmond John [Final], 150 Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20. James Melvin, A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Edwin Rice.

Hindson: Denis [Final], Tarn House, Culgaith, Penrith, Cumberland. Norman Culley, S. M. Richmond, A. W. Glover.

Hitchon: Edward [Final], 146 Duke Street, Southport, Lancs. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Hodgson: Norman Charles, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 39 Northwood Avenue, Purley, Surrey. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, Bertram Carter.

Hogan: Brian Dominic, B.Arch. (N.U.I., Dublin) (Univ. Coll., Dublin, Ireland: Sch. of Arch.), 41 Manchester Street, W.1. J. V. Downes, Anthony Tripe, Raymond McGrath.

Holmes: Richard Tilt (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 13 Marylands Road, W.9. Arthur Korn, Allan Johnson, N. S. Morris.

Huckle: Ronald Alfred [Special Final], 'Westchester', Godwyn Road, Deal, Kent. T. Sibthorp, D. L. Dick, Fawcett Martindale.

Hughes: Clifford Gibson, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 20 Crownstone Court, S.W.2. J. S. Walkden, Sir Alfred Bossom, David Jenkin.

Hull: Malcolm Barry, B.A. (Cantab.) (Special Final), 16 Fendon Road, Cambridge. Prof. A. E. Richardson, Marshall Sisson, Laurence King.

Hurley: Leslie Arthur [Special Final], 32 Newcombe Road, Southbourne, Hants. Philip Hardy, G. W. Jackson, R. A. Phillips.

Hurst: Maurice [Final], 29 Industry Terrace, Brixton, S.W.9. E. S. W. Atherton, Arthur Korn, F. G. Goodin.

Isted: Gordon Alfred Kember [Special Final], 29 Palmeira Mansions, Church Road, Hove, Sussex. K. E. Black, Alwyn Underdown, H. H. Ford.

James: (Miss) Barbara Ann, B.A. (Cantab.) [Final], Little Mynd, Upper Colwall, Malvern, Worcs. Peter Bicknell, W. P. Dyson, H. C. Hughes.

James: Maurice Charles William (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.) 10 Honeybrook Road, Balham, S.W.12. Arthur Korn, F. H. Herrmann, Henry Elder.

Jamouneau: (Miss) Mary [Special Final], Hurley, Forest Road, East Horsley, Surrey. C. G. Stillman, R. T. Grummant, G. L. D. Hall.

Jefcoate: Derek Roland [Final], 35 Kynaston Road, Stoke Newington, N.16. Frank Risdon, R. Seifert, C. J. Epril.

Johnston: David Tucker (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 13 Castle Street, Carlisle, Cumberland. Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard, C. G. Stillman.

Jones: Anthony, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 53 Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. T.E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Jones: Graham Derrick, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 125 Jockey Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. A. Douglas Jones, T. M. Ashford, J. H. Jones.

Kendall: Hugh Francis (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), c/o Lloyds Bank Limited, 16 St. James's Street, S.W.1. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, R. F. Jordan.

King: Edward Jack, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 9 Leys Place, Ridgefield Road, Oxford. J. R. Tolson, David Beecher, E. A. L. Martyn.

Klein: Timothy Bernard, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 1 Bancroft Avenue, East Finchley, N.2. T. E. Scott, H. Bramhill, S. F. Burley.

Lamb: John Henry Charles, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 157 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. T. E. Scott, Richard Henniker, H. Bramhill.

Lamb: Raymond Cyrel, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 9 Sandhurst Avenue, Ward End, Birmingham, 8. A. Douglas Jones, T. M. Ashford, C. F. Martin.

Launchbury: William Lewis [Final], 11 King's Avenue, Carshalton, Surrey. Edwin Rice and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Lawrence: David George [Final], 20 Deacons Drive, Portslade, Sussex. K. E. Black, A. G. S. Fidler, H. H. Ford.

Lawrence: Douglas Bernard [Special Final], 130 Harrowby Lane, Grantham, Lincs. E. U. Channon, H. K. Ablett, C. W. Box.

Lenon: Philip John Fitzmaurice, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 15 Smith Terrace, Chelsea, S.W.3. J. R. Tolson, G. H. Fielder, O. D. Pearce.

Lewis: Eric Langford [Special Final], 22 Acton Gardens, Wrexham, North Wales. John Hughes, C. W. Box, Prof. L. B. Budden.

Lodge: Anthony Dodgson (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 'Kingsdale', 44 Chesswood Road, Worthing, Sussex. T. E. Scott, H. Bramhill, S. F. Burley.

MacGillycuddy: Michael Richard Neill (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 97 Raeburn Avenue, Eastham, Cheshire. Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard, Henry Elder.

Maddock: Bernard Henry, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 10 Brunswick Road, Sutton, Surrey. Arthur Korn, Guy Morgan, H. G. Goddard.

Mann: Gerald Arthur, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 11 Waverley Grove, Finchley, N.3. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Marlow: Anthony Richard, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 17 Barn Hill, Wembley Park, Middlesex. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Marr: Victor Cran (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 7*a* Emperor's Gate, Kensington, S.W.7. E. F. Davies, Frankland Dark, F. Q. Farmer.

Marshall: Francis Reay [Special Final], 8 Thomas Street, Cirencester, Glos. Lieut.-Col. Eric Cole, K. B. Mackenzie, H. T. Rainger.

Mason: Reginald Percy [Special Final], 39 Monica Road, Braunstone, Leicester. S. Penn Smith, G. A. Cope, T. W. Haird.

Meisler: Franciszek Michal, Dip.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 24 Lower Park, Putney Hill, S.W.15. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, L. C. Howitt, Edgar Sutcliffe.

Mellish: Michael George, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 'Emerick', 216 Alexandra Park Road, Alexandra Park, N.22. T. E. Scott, D. L. Lasdun, H. Bramhill.

Metcalfe: John Forster, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham), Newcastle upon Tyne, Sch. of Arch.), 7 Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Dr. J. L. Martin, H. F. Hoar.

Michaels: Leonard Julian, [Special Final] 1 Passmore Gardens, New Southgate, N.11. J. S. Walkden and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Michie: James, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), Mavisbank, Kinross, Kinross-shire, Scotland. Prof. W. J. Smith, E. S. Bell, A. M. McMichael.

Mitchell: Eric William Dey, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 77 Grenville Drive, Kirkhill, Cambuslang, Nr. Glasgow. Prof. W. J. Smith, A. McAnally, N. R. J. Johnston.

Mlek: Wojciech [Final], 22 Matheson Road, W.14. Thomas Ritchie, R. C. White-Cooper, D. du R. Aberdeen.

Morrice: Kenneth Ian [Final], 42 Bembridge Crescent, Southsea, Hants. J. K. G. Sarjeant, J. S. Walkden, H. W. Moore.

Morris: Kenneth [Final], 141 Barking Road, Canning Town, E.16. D. W. Aldred, W. J. Lewis, T. L. Daniel.

Mostyn: Bryan Anthony Leon, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 36 Fountain House, Park Lane, W.1. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, N. C. Westwood.

Newham: Philip Henry [Special Final], 154 Alan Moss Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire. G. A. Crockett, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, H. R. Surridge.

Nind: Norman Frederick [Final], 73 Park Avenue, Barbourne, Worcester. L. C. Lomas, F. H. Heppel, A. Douglas Jones.

Nirrenski: Zbigniew Wladys, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 28 Wellington Square, Oxford. David Booth, K. A. Stevens, J. R. Tolson.

Oakley: (Mrs.) Doreen Mary [Final], 134 Tanner Street, S.E.1. Norman Keep, G. S. Harrison, R. J. Duke.

Ogden: Charles Dougal [Final], 6 Braemar Crescent, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. J. M. Scott, Harold Bowman, Norman Keep.

Ogden: Peter (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 10 Mount View, Mill Hill, N.W.7. Henry Elder, George Fairweather, Arthur Korn.

Ord: William Gray, B.Arch. (Dunelm.) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham), Newcastle upon Tyne, Sch. of Arch.), 15 Village Lane, Washington, Co. Durham. Prof. W. B. Edwards, D. L. Couves, J. H. Napper.

Ore: Arthur George Raymond, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 56*a* Maidenhead Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. A. Douglas Jones, T. M. Ashford, R. Hellberg.

Owen: Geoffrey Dorsett [Final], Upper Common, Kiln Road, Fareham, Hants. A. C. Townsend, J. V. Nisbet, V. G. Cogswell.

Owen: William Hughes, B.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 35 Fields Road, Newport, Monmouthshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, F. X. Velarde.

Owtram: Christopher Ronald Dennis [Final], Jericho Farmhouse, Aigburth, Liverpool, 17. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, F. X. Velarde.

Paddock: James Anthony, B.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 2 Marina Drive, Fulwood, Preston, Lancs. Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, F. X. Velarde, Prof. L. B. Budden.

Paine: Michael Desmond, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 135, Verulam Road, St. Albans, Herts. J. S. Walkden, E. B. Webber, H. J. Davies.

Pamplin: Derek John, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 5A Congress Road, Abbey Wood, S.E.2. J. S. Walkden, Max Lock, W. G. Walmsley.

Parsey: David Gerald [Final], 6 Sandown Road, Southwick, Sussex. Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Gregory, D. P. Marshall, K. E. Black.

Paterson: William, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 138 Balgraybank Street, Balornock, Glasgow, N. Colonel G. G. McLean, Alexander Wright, William McCrea.

Payne: Alan John, D.F.C., Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 61 Smithfield Road, Wrexham, Denbighshire. J. R. Tolson, Prof. Gordon Stephenson, David Beecher.

Pearce: Duncan Alexander, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 63 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey. E. D. J. Mathews, A. G. Nisbet, O. D. Pearce.

Pearl: Norman Victor [Final], 59 Elderton Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. J. M. Scott, James Melvin, A. B. Knapp-Fisher.

Pell: Arthur [Final], 145 Styal Road, Gatley, Cheshire. W. C. Young, Cecil Stewart, H. T. Seward.

Pierpoint: Brian Wareing [Special Final], 'Bryn Mount', 124 Wigan Road, Standish, Nr. Wigan. J. A. Haddy, Gilbert Fraser, Harry Banister.

Platt: Jack, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch. Univ. of Liverpool), 40 Victoria Road, Todmorden, Lancs. C. H. Aslin, Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. Gordon Stephenson.

Pollard: Arthur Frederick [Final], 14 Warwick Place, Worthing, Sussex. J. L. Denman, L. H. Parsons, C. J. Kay.

Pym: Victor Francis (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Barnfield, Charing, Kent. Arthur Korn, Henry Elder, Richard Nickson.

Rackham: Vivian Laurel [Special Final], West Suffolk County Council, Architects Dept., 13 Westgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. J. S. Walkden, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Ramsay: William [Special Final], Greystoke, Watling Road, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. C. A. Harding, T. L. Browne, William Ellis.

Read: John Hodson (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Woodland House, The Bishops Avenue, N.2. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, R. F. Jordan.

Reading: Victor Barry, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 21 Elm Park Road, Finchley, N.3. T. E. Scott, Geddes Hyslop, Bertram Carter.

Reed: William Gilbey, B.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 'Dunkeld', Honister Heights, Purley, Surrey. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. Gordon Stephenson, B. A. Miller.

Rhys: Watkin Thomas John [Final], 64 Brunswick Place, Hove, 2, Sussex. K. E. Black, Gordon Tait, A. H. Powell.

Richardson: Peter Alfred Theodore, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), New Schools Section, County Architect's Department, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. F. H. Crossley, E. H. Ashburner, F. Marsden.

Riley: Christopher, B.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 191 Church Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lancs. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. Gordon Stephenson, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin.

Robertson: Mark Hugh John (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), The Vicarage, Alderminster, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire. G. R. Dawbarn, Arthur Korn, Henry Elder.

Robinson: Robert Urwin, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), The Cottage, Belmont House, Maidenhead, Berks. T. E. Scott, Daydon Griffiths, E. D. N. Bomer.

Rogers: William Herbert Henry [Special Final], 32 The Grove, Brookmans Park, Herts. E. T. Dowling, G. A. Crockett, H. E. Askey.

Rossiter: Basil Henry, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 'Morven', 13 Pans Lane, Devizes, Wilts. Prof. L. B. Budden, B. A. Miller, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin.

Sanderson: Peter Alexander, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 8 Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Schofield: Frederick Michael William, D.A. (Edin.)) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 120 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, 9. A. A. Foote, W. I. Thomson, J. R. McKay.

Shearman: Wilfrid, A.F.C., Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 23 Westways, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Shepherd: Clement Joseph Henry, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 24 Muswell Road, Muswell Hill, N.10. T. E. Scott, H. Bramhill, Sir Thomas Bennett.

Shilotri: Jagannath Vithal [Special Final], 26 Alba Gardens, N.W.11. A. R. Borrett, Prof. Sir William Holford, J. Holman.

Shoesmith: David Brian, B.A. (Cantab.) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 51 Amherst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. J. M. Easton, Howard Robertson, R. F. Jordan.

Short: Arthur [Special Final], 64 Gourley Road, Liverpool, 13. A. N. Holt, G. A. Crockett, F. J. M. Ormrod.

Simmons: Geoffrey Montague (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 40 Lewin Road, S.W.16. Basil Spence, Henry Elder, George Fairweather.

Small: Donald Christie [Final], 9 Herbert Road, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. C. St. C. Oakes, F. W. C. Gregory, Percy Bartlett.

Smith: Douglas Alfred Charles [Special Final], 132 Caldbeck Avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey. Miss M. J. Taylor, Frederick Barber, Hugh Bankart.

Smith: John, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 8 Burton Street, W.C.1. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, A. R. F. Anderson.

Smith: Kenneth David, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 7c Prince of Wales Drive, S.W.11. O. D. Pearce, Allan Johnson, N. S. Morris.

Spyer: Geoffrey, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 35 Wanstead Park Avenue, E.12. Henry Elder, R. F. Jordan, Denis Poulton.

Steczkowski: George Michael, M.A. (Cantab.), A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Iveragh, Ware Road, Hoddesdon, Herts. Frederick Gibberd, W. P. Dyson, Peter Bicknell.

Stoner: Sydney John [Final], 216 Hayes Lane, Hayes, Bromley, Kent. A. W. Soden, J. McM. Brooks, D. L. Solomon.

Sturdy: John Francis [Special Final], 'Ravenhill', Felinfach, Lampeter, Cards. O. S. Portsmouth, R. E. Bonsall, C. W. Box.

Taylor: Basil Horace [Final], 58 Bramley Avenue, Coulsdon, Surrey. Edwin Rice, Alister MacDonald, G. C. Wilson.

Taylor: Peter, Dip.Arch. (Leics.) (Leicester Coll. of Art. and Tech.: Sch. of Arch.), 147 Stamford Road, Kettering, Northants. H. R. Surridge, Frank Chippindale, G. A. Cope.

Thomas: Browell Barnes, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), 'Fontaineville', Dagmar Grove, Alexandra Park, Nottingham. C. H. Calvert, A. E. Eberlin, F. A. Broadhead.

Thomas: Desmond, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester) (Victoria Univ. Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 9A Milbourne Street, Penygraig, Rhondda, Glamorgan. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn, G. B. Howcroft.

Thomas: Harold Keith (Arch. Assoc. (London); Sch. of Arch.), 1 Garth Villas, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan. A. T. Edwards, F. W. Cubitt, Arthur Korn.

Tippins: Louis Osman [Final], 356 Court Lane, Erdington, Birmingham. A. Douglas Jones, D. A. Goldfinch, H. L. Hare.

Treadwell: Geoffrey [Final], 3 Clarence Road, Mottingham, S.E.9. Edward Britton, C. P. Williams, V. L. Nash.

Trenbath: William Ronald [Final], Devonshire House, Ashley Road, Hale, Cheshire. Cecil Stewart, W. C. Young, F. M. Reynolds.

Turner: Alan Colin, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly. Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 12A London Road, Northfleet, Kent. J. S. Walkdon, David Jenkin, Anthony Tripe.

Voelcker: John Harold Westgarth, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 12A Hillside Gardens, Highgate, N.6. Arthur Korn, R. F. Jordan, Henry Elder.

Wakeham: Leslie Anniss [Final], 28 Stangray Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth. E. U. Channon, H. J. Hammick, Lieut.-Col. F. J. Taylor.

Walker: Walter Sydney [Special Final], c/o Salop County Architect's Department, Column House, London Road, Shrewsbury. C. W. McIntosh, T. M. Ashford, Harold Conolly.

Walker: William Dawson, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 223 Upper Woodlands Road, Toller Lane, Bradford, Yorks. Benjamin Chippindale, W. Illingworth, Eric Morley.

Walmsley: Alan [Final], 9 Westcliffe Road, Sharples, Bolton, Lancs. Cecil Stewart, D. Wynne-Thomas, R. M. McNaught.

Warren: John Charles Crisfield [Final], 68 Aberdeen Road, Highbury, N.5. E. M. Rice, F. G. Goodin, Joseph Emberton.

Webber: Gerald Alfred, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 10 Rushdene Close, Northolt, Middlesex. T. E. Scott. H. Bramhill, S. F. Burley.

Whiteley: David Gordon, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 56 Tramway Path, Mitcham, Surrey. J. M. Easton, Howard Robertson, F. L. Preston.

Wilson: Andrew [Final], 5 Norlan Avenue, Audenshaw, Manchester. Cecil Stewart, L. C. Howitt, W. C. Young.

Wilson: Frederick Anthony Charles, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly., Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 37c Munster Road, Fulham, S.W.6. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, Charles Sykes.

Wood: Humphrey Paul, B.A.(Cantab.) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Tarrants, Stoborough, Wareham, Dorset. J. M. Easton, Howard Robertson, Henry Elder.

Wornum: Michael, B.A.(Arch.) (Cal.) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Manor House, Bosham, Sussex. Edward Playne, Arthur Korn, Howard Robertson.

Wragg: (Miss) Joyce Valerie, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) [Final], Southlea, Ellington Road, Taplow, Bucks. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, Daydon Griffiths.

Wright: Peter Barry [Final], 24 Collins Road, Southsea, Hants. A. C. Townsend, Major G. Jolly, V. G. Cogswell.

Yeates: John Frank [Final], 47 Long Meads, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Louis de Soissons, Kenneth Peacock, D. M. Hodges.

ELECTION: 3 NOVEMBER 1953

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 3 November 1953. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday 24 October 1953.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOW (1)

Brown: Professor Raymond Gordon, M.A. (Edin.) [*A* 1937], Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, The University, Hong Kong. E. B. Cumine, C. L. Gill, R. E. Enthoven.

AS ASSOCIATES (19)

Bacon: Kenneth William Charles [Final], 105 Youville Street, Norwood, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Frank Risdon and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Brignall: Alan Edmund [Final], P.O. Box 73, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Chambers: Alan, Dipl.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), Lagos Executive Development Board, P.O. Box No. 907, Lagos, Nigeria. Prof. L. B. Budden, Thomas Scott, G. R. Stout.

De Kock: Arend Josias, B.Arch. (Pretoria) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 34 Velra House, Bureau Lane, Pretoria, S. Africa. Prof. A. L. Meiring and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Greenberg: Charles Bernard, B.Arch. (Manitoba) (Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada: Dept. of Arch.), 3366 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Grundy: (Miss) Elizabeth Jean, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), c/o Messrs. Jackson & Hill, P.O. Box 677, Nairobi, Kenya. L. G. Jackson, E. D. Hill, H. D. Archer.

Ioannides: Xenophon, B.Sc. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 14 Passiadou Street, Nicosia, Cyprus. Prof. W. J. Smith, A. G. Henderson, Alexander Wright.

Lemco: (Miss) Blanche, B.Arch. (McGill) (McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada: Sch. of Arch.), 4560 St. Catherine Street W., Apartment 18, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. H. A. Johnson, William Crabtree, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh.

Lewis: David Hanna, B.Arch. (L'pool.) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), Architectural Department, East African Railways and Harbours, P.O. Box 79, Nairobi, Kenya. Prof. L. B. Budden, G. B. E. Norburn, E. D. Hill.

McCoy: Edward John [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.], Public Trust Building, Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand. J. H. White and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3(*a*).

McLoughlin: Dudley Raymond [Special Final], 187 10th Avenue, Highlands North, Johannesburg, S. Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Peeps: John Calder, B.Arch. (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham), Newcastle upon Tyne, Sch. of Arch.), c/o School of Architecture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 8, B.C., Canada. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Prof. J. S. Allen, J. H. Napper.

Pigott: Barry Clifford [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by I.S.A.A.], 18 Park Lane, Port Elizabeth, S. Africa. Prof. L. W. T. White, O. Pryce Lewis, H. H. McWilliams.

Pipe: Edward Charles [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.], P.O. Box 407, Rotorua, New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3(*a*).

Saffer: Terence Edward, B.Arch. (Rand) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], 24 Langermann Drive, Kensington, Johannesburg, S. Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Visser: Paulus, B.Arch. (Rand) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], P.O. Box 1072, Bloemfontein, S. Africa. F. W. Masey and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Webb: Bernard Wallace [Special Final], Public Works Dept., P.O. Box 662, Nairobi, Kenya. W. Alp, E. D. Hill, L. G. Jackson.

Webster: Donald McDonald, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Ibadan, Nigeria. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Young: Allan Bruce [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.], 11 Armadale Road, Remuera, Auckland, S.E.2, New Zealand. W. H. Gummer, C. R. Ford and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3(*a*).

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

MEETING HELD 23 JUNE 1953

Appointments. (A) *National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries: R.I.B.A. Representatives for Year beginning 1 July* 1953—Mr. Michael T. Waterhouse [*F*] and Mr. P. G. Fairhurst [*F*], re-appointed. (B) *West Suffolk County Council: Annual Award of Certificate for Outstanding Contribution to Suffolk Architecture: Assessor*—Mr. S. Rowland Pierce [*F*]. (C) *Council of the British School at Rome: R.I.B.A. Representative*—Mr. P. G. Freeman [*F*] in place of Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross [*F*]. (NOTE: The second representative is Mr. Anthony M. Chitty [*F*].) (D) *National Advisory Committee on Art Examinations: R.I.B.A. Representative*—Mr. A. Neville Ward [*A*] re-appointed. (E) *L.C.C. District Surveyors Examination Board: R.I.B.A. Representatives*—Mr. F. Milton Cashmore [*F*], Mr. L. A. Chackett [*F*], Mr. George Fairweather [*F*], Mr. Lawrence A. D. Shiner [*F*] (all re-appointed). (F) *Architectural Association Leverhulme Scholarship Committee: R.I.B.A. Representative*—Mr. Anthony M. Chitty [*F*], Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education. (G) *Wimbledon School of Art Governing Body: R.I.B.A. Representative*—Mr. H. Martin Lidbetter [*F*] re-appointed. (H) *Ipswich Advisory Committee for the Building Industry: R.I.B.A. Representative*—Mr. M. J. Slater [*F*] re-appointed. (J) *Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Architecture, Surveying and Building Advisory Committee: R.I.B.A. Representative*—Mr. A. S. Belcham [*F*] re-appointed.

Coronation Honours. The congratulations of the Council were conveyed to the members on whom Her Majesty The Queen had conferred awards. These were listed in the June JOURNAL on p. 305.

The Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects 1953. The congratulations of the Council were conveyed to Mr. William Adams Delano (H.C.M.) on the award of the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects for 1953.

British Architects' Conference 1953. A hearty vote of thanks was passed unanimously in favour of the President and Council of the South Eastern Society of Architects and all those who had assisted in the successful Conference held at Canterbury and Folkestone.

Amendment to Rules: Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Society of Architects. Formal approval was given to a further minor amendment to the rules of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Society of Architects.

Paint Colour Ranges. The Council considered a report submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Paint Colour Ranges and approved in principle the recommendations made by the Committee. With the co-operation of the Paint Industry Colour Ranges Committee, the Committee have prepared a range of 101 colours (including one white and one black), referenced according to the Munsell system, and to be known as the R.I.B.A. Range of Paint Colours for Buildings. This range has been devised to produce a basic palette for architects, and includes many of the colours in regular use by Government departments and other public bodies. It is hoped that the range will go some way in reducing the number of paint colours which have normally to be stocked by the industry and thereby also reduce the overheads of the manufacturers.

It was agreed that a summary of the Committee's report should be prepared for publication in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL and technical press in the near future and that the question of publishing the full report and colour range

should be discussed with representatives of the paint industry.

Membership. The following members were elected: as Honorary Fellow 1: as Honorary Corresponding Members 2: as Fellows 13: as Associates 183: as Licentiates 9.

Students. Two hundred and five Probationers were elected as Students.

Resignations. The following resignations were accepted with regret: James Gordon Brownlow [*A*], Mrs. Pamela Mary Foreman [*A*], Adam Adolf Gelister [*A*], Grenfell Rudduck [*A*], Frank Goddard [*L*].

Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15. The following applications were approved: as Retired Fellows, Charles Geoffrey Blomfield, Alexander Donald Cameron, Ernest Hollyer Evans, Frederick Taylor; as Retired Licentiate, Wilfred Howe.

MEETING HELD 7 JULY 1953

Appointment of Honorary Officers for the Session 1953–1954. Mr. P. G. Fairhurst [*F*], having been re-appointed Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference, remains a Vice-President. Mr. C. H. Aslin [*F*] was re-appointed a Vice-President. Messrs. E. D. Jefferiss Mathews [*F*] and S. Rowland Pierce [*F*] were appointed Vice-Presidents. Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross [*F*] was re-appointed Honorary Secretary and Mr. Thomas E. Scott [*F*] was re-appointed Honorary Treasurer.

Appointments. (A) *Elmes Testimonial Fund*—Mr. Harold A. Dod [*F*] re-appointed for a further term of three years. (B) *Rotherham Technical College: Building Advisory Committee*—Professor Stephen Welsh [*F*] re-appointed for a further term of three years. (C) *R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal Jury: Devon and Cornwall Society of Architects*—Major Robert Potter [*F*], President, Wessex Federal Society of Architects. (D) *Friends of the City Churches: Council*—Mr. W. Godfrey Allen [*F*], in place of Professor A. E. Richardson [*F*]. (E) *London Society: Council*—The Lord Mottistone [*F*], in place of Professor A. E. Richardson [*F*]. (F) *Southern Regional Council for Further Education: Advisory Committee for Civil Engineering and Building*—Mr. J. R. Tolson [*F*] re-appointed for a further term of three years. (G) *B.S.I. Committee USM/1: Co-ordination of Definitions, Units and Technical Data*—Mr. D. W. Aldred [*F*] in place of Mr. Charles Sykes [*F*]. (H) *B.S.I. Committees on Cleansing and Sterilising Equipment for Hospitals: SGC/13 and SGC/14*—Mr. John R. Weeks [*A*]. (J) *B.S.I. Committee NFE/–: Non-ferrous Metals Industry Standards Committee*—Mr. D. W. Aldred [*F*] in place of Mr. Charles Sykes [*F*]. (K) *B.S.I. Committee S/14: Manufacturers' Trade and Technical Literature*—Mr. G. I. Goulden [*A*] and Mr. Denzil Nield [*A*]. (L) *B.S.I. Committee TIB/6/7: Use of Adhesives in Joinery*—Mr. G. Newell [*A*] and Mr. R. T. Walter [*A*] in place of Mr. David Booth [*F*].

New Members and Retired Members of Council. The President welcomed new members of Council and, on his proposition, a vote of appreciation of the services of those members who had retired since the last meeting was passed unanimously.

The Honorary Corresponding Membership. Mr. Dragisa Brasovan and Professor Juraj Neidhardt have accepted the Council's nomination for election as Honorary Corresponding Members for Yugoslavia.

Co-ordination of Standards for Wood and Metal Windows for Houses. The Secretary reported that the British Standards Institution had been asked to convene a meeting of representatives of the B.S.I. Committees concerned to investigate the general co-ordination of standards for domestic windows, both wood and metal, with special reference to existing standards and those now in the course of preparation, with a view to securing interchangeability and a more general relation to the dimensions of openings in brickwork. The Council approved this action taken on the recommendation of the Science Committee.

Christmas Holiday Lectures for Young People. The Hon. Lionel Brett [*A*] accepted the Council's invitation to give two Christmas holiday lectures for young people at the Royal Institute during the Christmas period 1953.

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association. Formal approval was given to the award made by the Jury of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association for the six years ending 31 December 1951 in favour of the Cippenham Infant and Nursery School, Bucks, designed by Mr. F. A. C. Maunder [*F*].

Revision of Rules: The West Yorkshire Society of Architects. Approval was given to the draft of revised rules submitted by the West Yorkshire Society of Architects.

Students. Forty-eight Probationers were elected as Students R.I.B.A.

Applications for Election. Applications for election were approved as follows: *Election* 13 *October* 1953: as Honorary Corresponding Members 2; as Fellows 13; as Associates 191. *Election* 3 *November* 1953: as Fellow 1; as Associates 19.

Application for Reinstatement. The application submitted by Mr. Eric William Parker for reinstatement as an Associate was approved.

Resignations. The following resignations were accepted with regret: Arthur James Marshall [*F*], Mrs. Cynthia Margaret Kirkland [*A*], Harry George Lay [*A*], Mrs. Constance Mary Melville [*A*], Mrs. Stella Samuel [*A*], Mrs. Audrey Vivienne Jean Tod [*A*], Ernest Henry Fuller [*L*], Major Charles Harold Heathcote [*L*].

Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15. The following applications were approved: as Retired Fellow, Thomas William Vivian May; as Retired Associate, Hartley Sutcliffe.

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Disciplinary Action. Mr. Philip Guymer Maw, of 45 Manica Road, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, an Associate, was reprimanded by decree of the Council dated 23 June 1953, made pursuant to the Bye-laws.

Session 1952–1953. Minutes IX. At the Ninth General Meeting of the Session 1952–1953 held on Tuesday 23 June 1953 at 6 p.m.

Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G., President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 280 members and guests.

The Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Annual General Meeting held on Tuesday 5 May 1953, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

As Fellows: C. J. Jerram, Miss J. G. Ledeboer, W. C. Lock.

As Associates: W. E. A. Beeston, P. J. E. Fordham, F. R. Hickson, J. T. Hirst, E. W. Hoyte, A. J. G. Kirby, P. G. Mowbray, E. F. J. Peacock, Sidney Richardson, R. J. A. Wakely, C. R. Whittaker, K. P. V. Witham.

As Licentiate: J. D. McCutcheon.

The Secretary having read the Report of the Scrutineers on the result of the Annual Election for the Council, the President declared that the members of the Council and the Honorary Auditors for the Session 1953–54 were duly elected in accordance therewith. On the motion of the President, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Scrutineers for their labours, and was briefly responded to by Mr. E. G. Allen [*F*], Chairman of the Scrutineers.

Professor Henry Russell Hitchcock, M.A. (Harvard), Honorary Corresponding Member, U.S.A., having read a paper on 'Sullivan and the Skyscraper', a discussion ensued and on the motion of Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., B.A.(Arch.), F.S.A. [*A*], seconded by Mr. T. W. (Fello) Atkinson [*A*], a vote of thanks was passed to Professor Hitchcock by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 7.55 p.m.

Building Surveying Examination. The R.I.B.A. Examination qualifying for candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will be held at the R.I.B.A. on 7, 8 and 9 October 1953. Applications for admission to the examination must be made not later than 14 August on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

R.I.B.A. Ashpitel Prize 1952. Mr. Kenneth Ian Morrice [*Student*] of 39 Leinster Square, London, W.2, who passed the Final Examination in December 1952, obtained the highest number of marks in the examinations held in 1952 and is eligible to receive the Ashpitel Prize.

Mr. Morrice, who is 22 years of age and was elected a Student R.I.B.A. in November 1949, received his architectural training at the School of Architecture, the Southern College of Art, Portsmouth, and the School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London.

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination May 1953. The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Plymouth, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 8 to 14 May 1953.

Of the 478 candidates examined, 151 passed

and 327 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—

Abadie: Raymond
Adams: Phyllis R.
Andrews: B. H.
Anns: E. N.
Aston: K. H.
Barnes: K. W.
Belchambers: E. E.
Bellamy: J. F.
Belton: P. R.
Best: A. J.
Billingham: J. D.
Blake: C. H.
Bradley: J. R.
Brown: Graham A.
Brown: William K.
Bruce: H. J.
Bryant: C. E.
Burdett: F. E.
Caneparo: J. P.
Canning: B. A.
Carter: Derek
Chartres: T. G.
Cheeseman: K. C.
Cheney: D. H.
Clamp: J. E.
*Collins: Geoffrey
Cooke: A. G.
Cox: A. D.
Cuming: L. A.
Dane: Ian
Djurkovic: George
Dorrell: J. R.
Downing: Clifford
Dunn: I. P.
Evans: G. T.
Evans: T. L.
Eyre: T. C.
Farrar: V. J. F.
Faulkner: D. P.
Faure: Muriel
Ferran: Gerald
Fewtrell: Roy
Fleming: N. M.
Foggo: K. P.
Foord: F. G.
Fulker: P. H. W.
Gallimore: A. K.
Goodall: P. E.
Green: F. G. J.
Hall: J. C.
Hall: Monica
Hallett: Geoffrey
Hammond: P. D.
*Hanks: G. J. D.
Heath: D. A.
Herman: Abraham
Hickinbotham: Norman
Hillier: Jocelyn D.
Hodgkinson: P. G.
*Hollos: Donald
Horne: D. D. G.
Hubberstey: Bryan
Hudson: B. G.
Hull: Alwyn
Hulme: F. P.
Humphrey: C. R.
Hyett: D. J.
Jacoby: William
*Jazwinski: Jaroslaw
Johnson: David
*Johnson: G. H.
Jones: Henry H.
Jones: John
Jones: Maureen E.
Kaczmarczyk: Stefan
Kenyon: B. F. S.
Kershaw: J. T.
King: D. G.
King: M. H. A.
*Kozerski: B.
Large: W. E.
Latham: N. I.
Lester: Alice M.
Loban: C. M.
Longley: J. P.
McBride: Thomas
McEvatt: W. S.
McLean, William
Manley: B. R.
Marlow: F. M.
Marriott: Philip
Marsh: R. M.
Marten: M. J.
Martin: A. H.
Mathias: Jon
*Micklethwait: Ronald
Mynot: F. N.
Napiorkowski: R. T.
New: M. S. M.
Newell: Leonard
Newman: Philip
Northcott: K. R. A.
Park: A. T.
Peto: R. J.
Poling: J. F.
Pollard: N. A.
*Porter: Dennis
Porter: J. E.
Power: Gerard
Preece: R. M.
Prestwich: R. E.
Rainford: Wilfrid
*Rebanks: Leslie
Reeves: P. T.
Revels: S. M.
Rivers: H. F.
Robinson: E. H.
Roche: F. L.
Russell: S. D.
Saunders: E. J.
Saunders: T. W.
Scoggins: B. K.
Simmons: E. B.
Sinclair: I. R.
Smith: Derek F.
Smith: Michael J.
Smith: Ronald A.
Spencer: Alan
Stevens: R. A.
Stubbings: R. H.
Surtees: John
*Sutton: O. G. H.
Thompson: P. E.
Twigg: M. W.
Venus: K. C.
Walsh: K. R.
Waterman: C. J.
Wedlake: S. D.
Wegg: H. B.
Weldon: P. D.
Wheeler: M. K.
Willis: M. H. D.
Wilson: Roger
Winskell: Cyril
*Witchell: A. D.
Woods: Norman
Woodward: M. F.
Worskett: R. R.
Wotton: D. A.
Wright: G. S.
Young: Ivor

* Subject to approval of History Thesis or Theses.

COMPETITIONS

Redevelopment of Marine Parade, Dover. The Dover Corporation invites architects registered under the Architects' Registration Acts and resident in the United Kingdom to submit designs in competition for dwelling accommodation on a site in Marine Parade, Dover. The site has an area of 6·5 acres, excluding portions of surrounding streets.
Assessor: Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon, C.B.E., M.T.P.I. [*F*].
Premiums: 1,000 gns., 500 gns., 250 gns., 150 gns., 75 gns., 50 gns.
Last day for submitting designs: 10 September 1953.

Conditions may be obtained on application to James A. Johnson, Esq., Town Clerk, New Bridge House, Dover.
Deposit: 2 gns.

Hospital at Doha, Persian Gulf
The Government of Qatar, Persian Gulf, invite architects registered under the Architects' Registration Acts to submit designs for a 100-bed hospital, complete with staff quarters, at Doha.
Assessor: Mr. Alexander S. Gray [*F*], of Messrs. W. H. Watkins, Gray & Partners.
Premiums: £1,250, £1,000, £750.
Last day for submitting designs: 15 August 1953.

Conditions may be obtained on application to: Captain J. E. Stone, C.B.E., M.C., F.S.A.A., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, International Hospitals Federation, 10 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
Deposit: £3 3*s*.

Envelopes to be marked 'Doha Competition'.

Sheffield University
The University of Sheffield invite architects registered under the Architects' Registration Acts and resident in Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland to submit, in competition, designs for certain buildings to be erected on sites within the central area of the University, together with a layout and sketch elevations for other buildings also to be located within that area.
Assessors: Sir Percy Thomas, O.B.E., Past President, Mr. F. R. S. Yorke [*F*], and Mr. Gerard Young, J.P.
Premiums: £5,000, £3,000, £2,000.
Last day for submitting designs: 31 October 1953.

Conditions may be obtained on application to: The Secretary, Architectural Competition, The University, Sheffield. Deposit: £2.

Dublin Port and Docks Board: New Head Office Building. The Dublin Port and Docks Board invites designs in competition for a new Head Office Building. The competition is open to all qualified architects who are:
(*a*) Holders of the Degree of Architecture of the National University of Ireland.
(*b*) Members or Fellows of the R.I.A.I.
(*c*) Members of the R.I.B.A. (or allied societies) *who are practising in Ireland.*
Assessors: Mr. John M. Fairweather, Mr. Vincent Kelly [*F*], Mr. Alfred E. Jones.
Premiums: £700, £500, £200, £100.
Last day for submitting designs: 2 November 1953.

Conditions may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Dublin Port and Docks Board, Westmoreland Street, Dublin. Deposit: £3 3*s*.

ALLIED SOCIETIES

Changes of Officers and Addresses
Manchester Society of Architects. President, G. B. Howcroft, M.C., M.A. [*F*]. Hon. Secretary, E. S. Benson, M.B.E., Dip.T.P. [*F*].

Northern Architectural Association. Hon. Secretary, Robert Mackellar, M.B.E. [*A*], 6 Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne 1.
Tees-side Branch: Hon. Secretary, R. Cowan [*A*], 20 Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
Cumberland Branch: Hon. Secretary, A. R. C. Johnston [*A*], 13 Castle Street, Carlisle.

South-Eastern Society of Architects, Brighton District Chapter. Chairman, J. B. Denman [*A*].

Wessex Federal Society of Architects. President, R. J. Potter [*F*].

Institute of South African Architects. President-in-Chief, T. H. Louw, A.R.I.C.S., Messrs. Borckenhagen & Louw, 6th Floor, Velra House, Bureau Lane, Pretoria.

GENERAL NOTES

Brazilian Architecture Essay Prize 1953
The Anglo-Brazilian Society offer a prize of £50 in cash for an essay on architecture in Brazil based on the Exhibition of Contemporary Brazilian Architecture now being held at The Building Centre. It will be confined to British subjects who are between the ages of 18 and 35 during the calendar year of 1953.

The essay (in English) should not be less than 2,000 words, but should not exceed 5,000 words. It will be judged by a Jury appointed by the Anglo-Brazilian Society and the R.I.B.A. consisting of: Sir Arthur Evans (Chairman), Sir Alfred Bossom, Bt., J.P., M.P. [*F*], Lady Evans, a Representative of the Brazilian Embassy, Mr. David du R. Aberdeen [*F*], Mr. Anthony M. Chitty [*F*].

The subject is 'Contemporary Brazilian Architecture' and the essay may deal with the development of aesthetic trends in the architecture of all types of residential and industrial buildings in modern Brazil. As far as possible, the essay should be related to the material to be shown in the Exhibition of Contemporary Brazilian Architecture. Competitors are expected to contribute to architectural thought or scholarship. The Jury will look for a high standard in form, style and presentation.

Each essay must be typewritten on one side only of foolscap paper and may be accompanied by sketches or other illustrations by the author's own hand but *not* photographs, cuttings or other reproductions. Subsequent references may, however, be made to photographs and other items in the above-mentioned Exhibition and which might be used to provide supplementary illustration for the essay in the event of its being published. Any illustrations should be on paper, cut or folded to the same size (foolscap) as the essay and bound up with it. The winning essay will become the property of the Anglo-Brazilian Society.

A motto of one word is to be chosen by the competitor and marked clearly on the right-hand bottom corner of the *back* cover of the essay. A letter stating the competitor's name and address and a declaration that the essay is his own unaided work, without the collaboration or assistance of anyone, is to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, having on the outside the name of the prize competed for and having the same motto as that attached to the essay.

The essay and sealed envelope must be enclosed in another envelope and sent by registered post direct to the Administrative Secretary of the Anglo-Brazilian Society, 31 Palace Street, S.W.1, so that it may reach him on or before 31 October 1953.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings—Course. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is again arranging a week's course, from 5 to 10 October next, consisting of lectures, discussions and visits to cover the

many important aspects of repair work of old buildings. The course aims at giving architects an acquaintance not only with the constructional methods of the past, but with the principles underlying the sympathetic and conservative treatment of old buildings.

The Society invites those who are interested to apply for further details to the Secretary at 55 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

Field Course in Rural Architecture and Planning.

The Council for the Promotion of Field Studies are to hold a course on the above subject at Juniper Hall Field Centre, Dorking, Surrey, from Wednesday 19 to Wednesday 26 August. The course is intended for students and practitioners of architecture and planning who desire to study the pattern of villages and country towns in a southern rural region. It will be given by the resident staff of the centre in co-operation with several visitor senior architects and planners. The detailed programme is in preparation. The inclusive fee for the course (residence, tuition and cost of the longer excursions) will be £7. Information from the Warden, Juniper Hall Field Centre, Dorking, Surrey.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. H. Baines [*L*] has resigned from his appointment as Deputy Borough Architect to the Borough of Penzance to take up the appointment of Architect and Housing Manager to the Market Harborough Rural District Council. His address is The Council Offices, 42 High Street, Market Harborough.

Mr. Basil Marriott [*L*] has been appointed Technical Director of the newly formed Fibre Building Board Development Organisation Ltd., Melbourne House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. Sam Abramson, B.Arch.(C.T.), Dipl.T.P. (Lond.) [*A*], is now practising from 335 Fletcher's Chambers, corner Adderley and Darling Streets, Cape Town, South Africa, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., preferably accompanied by the address of the South African distributor.

Mr. J. Barrington-Baker [*F*] has taken into partnership **Mr. Peter C. Smith** [*A*]. The practice will continue under the style of **J. Barrington-Baker and Partners** at the same address, 32 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1 (LANgham 6426).

The practice of the late William E. Wolff [*F*], of 81 Fleet Street, Torquay, has been combined with that of **Messrs. Beare and Croydon** [*A*], 42 Devon Square, Newton Abbot, and will be conducted in future from that address (Newton Abbot 57).

Messrs. Bromley and Cartwright [*F/LL*], of 6 Clarendon Street, Nottingham, and 111 London Road, Derby, and Messrs. Evans, Clark and Woollatt [*A*], of Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham, have amalgamated. They will practise under the style of **Evans, Cartwright and Woollatt** at the same addresses as above and the partners are **Mr. T. Nelson Cartwright,** D.S.C., J.P. [*F*], **Mr. J. Gordon Woollatt,** D.F.C., M.A. [*A*], **Mr. W. H. Golightly** [*L*], **Mr. F. H. Harrington,** and **Mr. B. E. Hughes** [*L*].

Mr. G. J. Jolly [*F*] and **Mr. R. G. Grant** have taken into partnership **Mr. H. R. Stewart Hunter** [*A*] and have opened a practice under the style of **Ernest J. Thomas, Jolly, Grant and Hunter,** at 11 Old Steyne, Brighton, where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

The style of the practice of **Messrs. Pratt, Blount and Cooper** has been altered to **Messrs. Pratt, Cooper and Casse,** 174 High Street, Acton, W.3.

Mr. J. C. Puri, A.M.T.P.I. [*A*], has started in private practice at 2c Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. A. Budge Reid [*A*] has started in private practice at 4 Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol, 8.

Mr. Peter H. Ridgewell [*A*] has resigned his position with the County Borough of Swansea, Architect's Dept., and has entered into partnership with **Mr. Clifford G. Vaughan** [*L*], practising from 1 St. James Gardens, Swansea, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. Robert S. Shaw, A.M.T.P.I. [*A*], has now opened an office at 402 Bitterne Road, Bitterne, Southampton (Southampton 76555).

Following the death of Mr. Ben Stevens [*L*], the practice of **Messrs. B. Stevens and Partners** will be continued by the remaining partners, **Mr. A. J. McDonough** and **Mr. A. C. S. Hickes,** Dip.Arch. [*A*], under the same style, at 31 Cornfield Road, Eastbourne, and 49 Havelock Road, Hastings.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Mr. Leslie M. Austin [*F*] has removed to 8 Parkstone Road, Poole, Dorset. The telephone number, Poole 1266–7, remains unchanged.

Mr. Stanley Bragg [*A*] has removed his office to 21A London Road, Chelmsford, Essex (Chelmsford 4910). His branch office is at Lodge House, The Avenue, Witham (Witham 3132).

Mr. Peter Davenport [*A*] has removed from 42 Fordbank Road, Didsbury, Manchester, 20, to Bibury, Cirencester, Glos.

Mr. James W. Ferrie [*A*] has removed to Oportog Building, 124 Robinson Road, Singapore, where he will be pleased to receive catalogues, etc.

Mr. J. H. Greenwood [*A*] has removed to 4 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

The new address of **Mr. Frederick Allen Key** [*A*] is Ministry of Works, Government Buildings, St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff, Glam.

Mr. Gerald W. King [*A*] has removed to 8 Rothsay Place, Bedford.

The new address of **Mr. C. N. Nettleton** [*F*] is c/o Public Works Department, Kuching, Sarawak.

The telephone number of **Mr. Brian Peake** [*F*], of 13 Dover Street, W.1, has been changed to HYDe Park 4914–5.

Mr. E. John Preece [*A*] has changed his private address to 'Appleston', 410 Gloucester Road, Gloucester.

Mr. Granville Pyne, A.A.Dipl. [*A*], has removed to 25 Argyll Road, Kensington, W.8 (WEStern 4418), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Licentiate with large industrial and hotel experience would like to purchase practice Southampton area. Box 48, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate (37) with considerable experience of varied work, desires a position of responsibility with view to an early partnership. Some capital available. Home Counties with preference for Sussex or Kent. Box 50, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow, A.R.I.C.S., A.M.T.P.I., age 41, seeks partnership in provincial practice, south of England. Wide experience, architecture and planning in London and Provinces. At present private practice in London. Box 51, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Partner required in rural practice, mainly private housing and farm work in Devon market town. Box 54, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Young Associate, varied experience, seeks junior partnership or position leading thereto, London preferably. Capital available. Box 55, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate (30), office trained (articled pupil), ten years' general experience, with good connections in N.W. Lancs., seeks partnership or position leading thereto in that area. Some capital available. Box 57, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Principal of long-established firm of eminent London architects is prepared to consider applicants for a partnership. Highest qualifications and some capital necessary. Box 58, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Licentiate seeks practice or partnership in Southampton district. Wide experience of industrial work and own domestic practice. Capital available. Box 59, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Share in small general practice for disposal; varied good class connection; capable of expansion; some knowledge of church repair work desirable; pleasant south coast town. Box 60, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

FOR SALE

For sale: ebony Centrolinead in good condition. White metal fittings; arms 16 in. and leg 41 in. Box 49, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

For sale: 48 in. Arclight hand developing machine for semi-wet process. Very little used. Offers to Box 52, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ACCOMMODATION

Architect has for disposal 2-room London office, near Manchester Square, third floor, 450 ft. super. Inclusive rental £250 p.a. Available 29 September 1953. Box 53, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Office chambers, first floor, 14 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. to let in W.C.1 district. Part use of furnished waiting-room. Inclusive rent with cleaning, light and heating, £200 p.a. Extra accommodation for lady secretary by arrangement. Box 56, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

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